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She Was Not Much in Love.

They were straying by the seashore,
In the twilight's purple glow;
Listening to the soft, sweet music
Of old ocean's ebb and flow.

"I am thinking, love," he whispered,
"Of a cottage by the sea—
Only sea and sky about us,
What a happy life 'twould be!

"If you're ever near me, darling,
I can care for nothing; since
You are all the world unto me—
I'm as happy as a prince!"

Then she answered, hesitating,
In their conversation's lull:
"Yes, my dear, it might be pleasant—
But I fear it would be dull."

Long, Long Ago.

Hark! 'tis the ring of the merry sleigh bells!
Over the hills and down through the dells,
With the speed of the hind or the bounding deer,
Onward they go, with a ringing cheer—
Where the light falls whitest,
Where the stars shine brightest,
Where the snow lies clearest,
Where the frost bites keenest,
Over the hills and down through the dells,
List to the ringing of the tinkling bells!
See where the flash of the glittering steel
Follows the track of the coursing heel,
On rivers of glass, in the dancing light,
Where eyes of lovers are sparkling bright;
Where the ice grows strongest,
Where the moon stays longest,
Where the hearts beat lightest,
Where the eyes shine brightest;
There is the track of the coursing heel
Lit by the flash of the burnished steel!
I hear them again, as the years go past,
Blithesome and gay in the winter's blast;
The clattering footsteps come and go,
With a swift, light tread on the glist'ning snow;
Where the heart is boldest,
Where the love is oldest,
Where the faith is newest,
Where the trust is truest,
They come again, in the wintry blast,
And sing of days—the days that are past.
And the white cottage down under the hill,
The light in the window guiding still;
As I turn me back from the giddy whirl,
To stop and look for a shining curl;
Where the throng is thickest,
Where the heart beats quickest,
Where the love holds strongest,
Where the days seem longest—
Ah! never again, as guide to me,
Will flashing light in that window be!
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE BEST OF IT.

"CEDAR, June 15.

"DEAR PHIL—When are you coming? Cedar is in full feather. Picnics set in to-morrow; strawberries just right; two delightful widows; lots of girls; and the whole house crying for you. Come along by return mail. I meant to say the picnic was day after to-morrow. I shall be at the late train to-morrow.

"Yours, as usual, HARRY."

Philip Norton laughed as he read this letter. It was so like Harry Clarke—"Hal Headlong," his father used to call him—the brightest, handsomest, gayest fellow of his class at Yale, now a country doctor at Cedar, a town in the western part of New England. Having lost all his property by rash speculation, except his wife's farm at Cedar, which her father left her, the elder Mr. Clarke went there to live, and one of the local physicians being near death with old age, Harry thought it a good place to begin what he called his "medicinal career," being a young man who had no reverence for the English language, but made light of it, and used it in his own way as another outlet for the overflowing fun of his nature.

Philip Norton had been his chum at college, and his friend ever since. He was of graver nature, and had gone into the ministry. With the gifts of keen intellect, ready language and good looks, he found life easy enough, and his first parish was in New York, where, in a first-class boarding-house, he did not seem so much a modern apostle as a very lucky man. But good fortune could not spoil his earnest and truthful character. He preached as sharply to his flock of sinners as if he had five hundred a year instead of five thousand, and did as much hard work among the city outcasts as if he headed a mission to the Digger Indians, and lived in a shanty instead of Madam Ralston's elaborate establishment.

He had just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, consequent on some of these excursions into the dark places of the earth, when Harry's letter came, and was glad enough to accept his invitation. There were only three children in the Clarke family besides Harry—twin girls of twelve and a younger boy—and they all loved Philip as well as if they were his brother and sisters instead of his friends. There is something in a sudden journey of pleasure that is inspiriting, and when Mr. Norton left the train at Cedar he felt stronger and better, in spite of the long day's ride, than for many weeks, and the next morning declared himself quite ready for the picnic, though Mrs. Clarke, a motherly soul, always devoted to her "other boy," scolded him well for the idea. But being a persistent man, he went his way, and by ten o'clock had joined a gay party in the car they had chartered for the day and attached at Cedar station to the train going to Patton, a little village above whose quite street towered Gray Mountain, their place of destination. The day was a "day in June," fair as ever poet celebrated. There were fifty pleasant people—pleasant for a picnic, that is—and Philip was put in charge of a Mrs. Boyd.

"One of the widows," Harry whispered in his ear; a very bright, agreeable woman, with a pleasant face, dressed neatly enough in brown holland and a black hat—a costume adapted to the occasion, but not becoming. She was evidently not vain. A few seats before them sat a beautiful young woman, daintily dressed, though evidently she considered herself in mourning: but the shower of soft, fair curls that drooped from the back of her head, the sparkling ornaments of cut jet, the rings on her little white hands of pearl and diamond and onyx, all seemed out of keeping with the crape on her dress and hat; and when that coquettishly-looped head-gear was laid aside, a triangle of crape, with the conventional widow's ruche about it, pinned on with diamond and onyx pins, looked a real absurdity, and every woman in the car laughed at Nan Boyd's attempt to assert her widowhood; for this was the other of the two widows. Yet if she was a little absurd, who cared? When one's skin is tinted with the warm glow of pink apple blossoms, with lips scarlet as fresh strawberries, great clear blue eyes, delicate features, teeth of pearl, and abundant gilded-flax hair falling everywhere in long loose curls, what does it matter what one wears! Nan Boyd would have been lovely in brown holland and a cheap black hat, though her cousin and sister-in-law was not.

Nobody had ever supposed the Reverend Philip Norton was susceptible. He had never given a tenderer glance to any lovely girl in his congregation than to the old woman who swept the crossing before his church; but he fell in love like a schoolboy during the next six hours with Nan Boyd. Courtesy obliged him to attend to the lady placed in his care, and the obligation was not disagreeable. She was natural, intelligent, kindly, with an artist's eye for the wonderful scenery about them, and moreover a generous woman; for when Philip asked her, as carelessly as he could put a question that thrilled his lips, who the beauty before them was, she answered, quickly:

"My cousin and sister-in-law—another Mrs. Boyd. Isn't she lovely? I like to look at her as I do at a flower: she is so exquisite."

Mr. Norton assented gravely, and turned the conversation. His head whirled, his eyes wandered; he could not talk with any sort of fluency: he was bewitched by the pretty widow. She, however, had her own court to hold. Butterflies never fluttered more thickly about the gay weed that bears their name than the gentlemen of the party about Nan Boyd; for, to tell the truth, this lovely creature was a native coquette. It was as much a matter of course for her to flirt with every man who came near her as it is for a rose to be fragrant; and she had that charm, subtler than beauty, which is potent without but irresistible with it.

It was a proverb in Cedar that no youth ever grew to manhood there who had not adored Nan Boyd. Her cousin Anne was very different. She had come to Cedar on a visit when Nan at last made up her mind to select Will Boyd as a permanent victim from the crowd about her, and she found her own fate in Will's twin-brother James. The cousins, however, were not married at the same time. Anne could not leave her father, for her mother had died just after her return from Cedar; but before many months her father went too, and there was a very quiet wedding at her lonely home, and a brief journey back to Cedar, where Nan, already a six months' wife, was ready to welcome them. Anne Boyd found too late that she had made a mistake. She could not be happy with her husband. He was ungracious—harsh, indee—dthough he had seemed to her only reserved and fastidious; selfish, penurious, at times ill-tempered. When he died, a year after their marriage, and from the curious physical sympathy common with twins, Will died too, neither of the widows was heartbroken—Nan from pure levity of nature, Anne from no sense of loss, but rather of relief. Since they both lived at Cedar, there had been much confusion of names between them, Anne Boyds both; but Will's widow was always called Nan by her old friends; and bearing her grandmother's full name of Anne Hart, while her cousin was Anne alone, there was a way of escape for those who were well informed; the others took their chance.

As the lovely summer days went on, and Philip Norton was involved more and more in the simple gayeties of Cedar, whose inhabitants consoled themselves for their long cold winters with plenty of out-door life and enjoyment in the brief summer months, he became more and more bewitched with Nan Boyd. Her beauty stood the test of sun and air, heat, fatigue and daily observation; it was as genuine and real as the roseate splendor of the mountain laurel, whose pink bells illustrated and illuminated every hill about the village, and shone with a light like dawn through the edges of the dark woods.

Then she was graceful, genial, kind; always ready to get up or to join a party of pleasure; willing to sing if singing was wanted; to make wreaths for other girls—wreaths she could not wear, for the sake of that typical triangle; she never seemed tired, dull, or ill-dressed: in short, Mr. Norton believed her a real angel, and threw all the strength of his honest, deep nature into his passion for this lovely little creature. An unprejudiced observer—of course a woman—might have decried the sharp thin voice, the shallow laugh, the *naive* selfishness, of this angel, and suspected that this gay blossom would show no adequate fruit when its petals fell; but Philip Norton had no such slanderous thought in his heart. Such external charm was to him only the expression of inward beauty. Experience might have taught him better, but he was not just now amenable to experience—he was in love. He liked Mrs. Anne Boyd much; as he became better acquainted with her, her really sweet and fine character had its effect on him, and he enjoyed an hour's conversation with her—when Nan was not at hand—thoroughly. She was one of those people who have that rare charm, a delicate and melodious voice, with wonderful command of language, and being withal perceptive, highminded and of deep feeling, she was a most fascinating companion even to a man in love. Harry Clarke, too, was devoted to Nan Boyd. He had been a childish lover of hers during his youthful visits to his grandfather's farm at Cedar, and now the first love seemed to have re-awakened. He was at her side everywhere, and if his professional life had been anything but that of a beginner, his practice would have suffered; as it was, his rivals suffered instead, for either out of the familiarity of old friendship or the mere caprice of her disposition, Nan chose to parade Harry as her cavalier more and more frequently.

Philip Norton was plunged in despair by this state of things; he could not in honor or decency come forward as a rival to his best friend in that friend's house; his affection for Harry, his sense of the proprieties, all forbade his expressing in any way his passion for this enchantress. He kept away from her charmed circle as far as possible; he talked much to Mrs. Annie Boyd, because she was Nan's cousin. It is well to be near the rose if you are not a rose yourself, for there is at least the neighborhood of its bloom and perfume to attract adorers. Still, he plunged daily further and further into this gulf of bitter-sweet passion, till one moonlight night his mind was set at rest concerning Harry. They sat on the steps of the south door, tired with a long day's drive to Bashbish and back, and the two little girls were hanging about them, anxious to hear some report of the day's enjoyment, for to them a picnic of grown people was an unattained paradise. There had been much whispering between Ruth and Rachel for a few moments; but at last Ruth took courage, and looking up shyly at her brother's face, spoke out: "Hal, dear, *are* you going to be married?"

"I hope so, ma'am, at some period of my existence," he answered, gravely.

"Oh, I don't mean that! Are you going to, pretty soon?"

"Not this week, Miss Inquisitor."

"Hal, you're an awful tease—there!" burst in Rachel, out of patience.

"My dear girls, in the words of the lamented Artemus, 'Why is this thus?' What has got into your small heads in that vacant place nature intended for brains?"

"Why, Jack said Tom Green told him you were certain sure going to be married right away to Mrs. Nan Boyd."

"Not much!" ejaculated Harry.

"Oh, Hal, that's slang!"

"Well, what if it is? Slang is the language of the coming man; slang is universal word-painting; slang—but I wander from the subject. Listen, listen, ladies gay, and I will point a moral and adorn a tale for your infant minds. I fell in love over head and ears and the top of my tallest hair with Nan Boyd when I was twelve years old and she was ten. I spent my little all in candy and peanuts for her sweet sake; I wrote her a valentine, and made her a string of bird's eggs three feet long—a rosary o despair to the gentle birds I robbed; I paid for a tin-type of her sweet face with my last copper and a jackknife that I loved like a brother; but she refused me after all, though I implored her to elope with me in the milk wagon. Lo, as the Yorkshire man said, only t'other end first, 'She wouldn't have he, d'ye see? for why now, he won't have she!' The moral of all which is, Rachel, don't snub Tom Green too much now, lest he should turn and rend you by-and-by."

"I hate Tom Green," retorted Rachel.

Harry laughed. But Philip Norton could not speak; he fairly trembled with a relief of mind almost painful in its intensity. Harry did not notice his silence, and Ruth went on:

"But I should think you would want to marry her, Harry. She is awful pretty."

"Oh, Toot! 'awful pretty!' and you talk to me about slang! My dear, your glass house will become fragmentary in about five minutes if you go on."

"Don't you like her, Harry?" asked Rachel, always direct.

"Yes, miss, I like her, but I don't wan't to marry her."

"Don't people ever marry people when they don't wan't to?" said Ruth.

"Perhaps they do, ma'am, but I don't consider that I am people. By Jove! I'd rather spin ropes out of sea-sand than tie myself up that way. Ask the minister here if he don't agree with me."

Philip roused himself from his dream at the appeal, but the question had to be repeated.

"I'd rather do anything else, Miss Ruth."

"But what if you'd got married by mistake, just as those people did in the newspapers, for fun—but really they were married—what would you do?" asked Rachel, persistently.

"Make the best of it," laconically answered Philip.

"Bad is the best of such a mistake, Phil. Are there no divorce courts, my friend and pitcher?"

Philip's face darkened. "Not for me. If I had married Hecate 'by mistake,' as Rachel says, I would try and make the best of her. Anything rather than divorce; that is unchristian and unmanly both."

"Good for you, parson! You haven't forgotten your old trick of accepting the position. 'Make the best of it,' was the theme of this distinguished gentleman's valedictory address, my dears, on that glorious day when he became the proud possessor of a sheepskin, like the immortal Brian O'Lynn, only the woolly side was out he pulled that over the professor's eyes, and thereby got all the honors, while my modest worth went unrewarded."

Here the gate swung open, just in time to prevent further burst of Harry's eloquence, and a boy with a telegram came up to them. It was for Philip. One of his most valued friends and supporters in the church was dying, after a brief illness; he must see Mr. Norton. There was no delay possible, and in the morning, very early, Philip went, leaving such adieus as he could for Harry to deliver, and carrying with him a triumphant sense that neither honor nor honesty need seal his lips now; he could tell Nan Boyd the love that possessed and consumed him, and surely so stringent a passion must compel return.

But he found his friend in the very agonies of death; and in the atmosphere of grief and pain that surrounded him, after the solemnity of death, in the care and help of the forlorn family, and the services of burial, more than a week passed away before he could write the important letter, and when it was once gone his courage failed, suspense racked and tortured him, he could not eat or sleep, and on the fourth day he sat before the beginning of his sermon totally unable to get further than the first sentence, waiting feverishly for the letter to bring him life or death. But the message was merciful; a sweeter letter, to his thought, was never written; modest, reticent, yet with a tone of deep feeling, it promised to the heart far more than it said to the eye, and put him into a state of grateful rapture that crept into the delayed sermon, and made a sensation in the parish when that precarious discourse was at length finished and delivered. For a few weeks frequent letters were exchanged, but, at the lady's request, nothing was said of any fixed engagement; she wished, she said, to know a little better the man to whom her future life must be bound. Philip had heard that Will Boyd had not been altogether devoted to his wife, and appreciated at once the sense and delicacy of her reserved expression of feeling in the matter. In September he received a brief note, following a long letter, to say that she and her cousin had both been called to California to a sister-in-law's hurried wedding. Dr. Clarke was to go with them as escort and groomsman to his old friend Dr. Eldridge, and Nan wished Mr. Norton to know that they were going—would be gone when the note reached him—in order to account for his own letters being unanswered for their brief stay in San Francisco would not permit the mails to be useful to them. It seemed as if fate sported with poor Philip, for not two days passed before he, too, received a summons to travel directly the other way; his only relative, an aunt in Europe, was seized with severe illness, and telegraphed for him at once. He sailed by the next steamer, and found Mrs. Warne at the point of death; but the pleasure of seeing her nephew seemed to rouse her and waken her vitality; she grew a little better week after week, but was sent southward as she recovered, and at last to Egypt. It was May before Mr. Norton brought her back to New York; but by this time it had been agreed in the few letters that had been received by him in his constant transit from one place to another, that without any formal announcement of engagement, Nan should be ready to marry him at once on his return. So having previously telegraphed her, he arrived in Cedar the last of May, late in the afternoon, and instead of going to Mr. Clarke's, went to the little hotel, and as soon as might be betook himself to Mrs. Boyd's house.

He stood a moment after being shown into the parlor, his heart wildly throbbing with hope and agitation, when the door opened and in walked Mrs. Anne Boyd. She glided up to him with a face so full of blushing emotion, he thought she came to congratulate him, and with the abounding affection engaged people have for all their relatives in prospect, he stooped and kissed her fresh, sweet lips.

"How did you know where to find me?" she said, blushing. "I forgot to tell you in my letter that I had been living here the past year. When Nan was married she left me in charge."

"Married!—Nan!" echoed the gentleman, aghast.

"Oh, you must have missed the letter I sent to Nice telling you all about it. She married an Englisman, living now in Boston, and they went abroad to see his friends."

The truth flashed on him like a stroke of lightning: it was Anne with whom he had corresponded; Anne to whom he was engaged; Anne he was expected to marry. Nan was lost to him forever. He turned very pale, and reached his hand toward the table for support. Anne thought he was faint; with tender haste she pushed a chair toward him, gently put him into it, and poured a few drops of cologne from a flask on the table on his head; the fresh, delicate perfume made him shudder for years afterward. He saw in one glance the position before him; one life must be ruined, his or hers. The moment that passed over him, as he leaned back, sick and faint, conscious that Annie's eyes were fixed on him anxiously, was long as some placid lifetimes. Thanks to a constant habit of self-control, the dizzy whirl of emotion was conquered quickly; the color returned to his face; he said to himself that the life already wasted could find no help in destroying another. Annie wasinnocent of any intent to harm him; she was a woman, too; both as a man and a Christian minister it was his duty to protect and honor her. He looked up quickly and smiled.

"Excuse me, dear," he said, hoarsely. "I was very tired."

He told the truth and no more. Had he been capable of deceit, Anne's honest nature would have detected it; but of an untruth he was incapable; and now, as he sat beside her, and his mind returned to its own balance, he involuntarily began to weigh the possible ameliorations of his dreadful mistake. He could not marry Nan now; she was hopelessly beyond his reach. One factor of the problem was forever set aside, and that the greatest. Then he recalled the letters that he had received from Anne, what fine and lovely traits of character they disclosed. Here his head began to whirl again; for it seemed impossible to separate the vision of Nan he had built up on that very foundation from the reality which belonged to Anne. Nan would have thought his love-making cold indeed; but Anne was shy and reticent herself. She could feel, and feel deeply; but she could not be demonstrative, and she dreaded demonstration in others. It was quite in accordance with her nature that, after a long, quiet evening of conversation, Mr. Norton should part from her with one grave kiss on her forehead. Nan would have clung about his neck, and put her peach face up to his for caresses, as a flower seeks the sun. He knew how it would have been, and for one mad moment sickened with thwarted passion; but Annie never saw it. She trusted him implicitly, and after her pure prayers fell asleep, like a happy child and dreamed of him and her future home. But what a night awaited him!

Sleep fled far away. He had in her presence been able to preserve calmness at least, and resolved to accept the situation; but when he was alone, all the past came back on him like an armed man. It was a night never to be forgotten. In the morning he went to Mr. Clark's and told them of his engagement, and asked them to the quiet wedding next day. They were all surprised, and congratulated him with such warmth and sincerity, lavished such love and praise on Anne, that he felt almost guilty in accepting the pleasant words, conscious how little they delighted him. Harry, as soon as they were alone, proceeded to enlarge on Anne's charms.

"To tell you the truth, old fellow, I have been mightily smitten with that lady myself; but she has behaved like a lay nun the past year. I couldn't understand it. Somehow or other I got it into my head you were sweet on Nan. I even went so far as to feel sorry for you when she married Dalrymple—what a waste of the raw material!—and all the time you were cutting me out with Anne. You had not heard of that marriage till Anne told you. It was a nine days' wonder here; he is fat, fifty, and rich as Crœsus: that was his charm. Ducats, my lord, ducats! Nan loves a shining mark; she inherits old Madam Hart's tastes as well as her name, only the madam loved to save, and Anne to spend."

Here it flashed across Philip that his letters had all been mistakenly addressed. Nan was Anne Hart Boyd, and he had thought the initial belonged to Anne. From the very first those letters had gone wrong, and in his own dislike of nicknames he had never used hers, but called her Annie always—a tender softening of the monosyllable that seemed to express more than the cold stiff name. The day after, the wedding was celebrated. Very quietly and simply Philip Norton and Anne Boyd were made one. He could not help owning that the soft folds of dark rich silk, illuminated with fresh white roses on her breast and in her hair, the warm color on lip and cheek, the soft hazel eyes, dark and clear as the brown water of a forest brook, and the expression of deep emotion on her face, made her a very attractive bride; but even at the altar a glimpse of blue, bewildering eyes, floating gold-lit hair, ineffable witchery and sweetness, seemed to dazzle his eyes and constrict his heart, but he repelled the dream sternly, and it fled.

Had Anne been more selfish and Philip less strong and sensible, here now was place and room for a real domestic tragedy, of all tragedies most vital and least dramatic; but each began the new life in devotion to the other, one from love, one from duty. But if it was Anne who kissed and Philip who bent the cheek, was she less happy? The giver is more blessed in all things; and in time Philip learned to love Anne as fully as her heart could ask. He was mightily assisted, no doubt, by the career of Mrs. Dalrymple, who soon returned to America, and asserted herself, in the right of beauty and money both, as a queen of society. She did not pretend to care for the stout, stupid, brusque man of business who supplied her purse, but ran a wild course of folly and fashion year after year, as only a loveless and childless woman can. Ten years after his marriage Philip met her, faded, rouged, overdressed; her laugh false and hollow, her smile forced, the childish ringlets waving in soft mockery about the worn face, and even her smile mechanical. His heart reverted with a glad leap to the wife he had left at home, a calm, sweet-faced, gracious woman, with lovely children clinging about her, the color of health and happiness richly glowing on her cheek, and the love and admiration of all who knew her making a halo about her noble character. He owned to that remorseless inquisitor, his own heart, that he had indeed made the best of it in a fuller sense than the poor allowance of the proverb, that Anne was as far beyond Nan as the star beyond the clod, and that the true failure of his life would have been the result of the success he had longed for and missed. Yet all his life he hated the smell of German cologne.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Trials of a Telegraph Operator.

New telegraph operators have to undergo a reception which borders on the treatment known to college freshmen as hazing. The *Operator* thus describes it: The new man walks into an office full of strange faces—not a friendly hand to shake—with nothing to recommend him but his ability as an operator and his implicit confidence in that ability for his only encouragement. He approaches the manager's desk, and after five or ten minutes the manager condescends to glance upward, and, in a tone full of thunder, bluntly inquires: "Well, sir, what is it?" The "freshman" states his business, and the manager proposes to give him a trial. Accordingly he is assigned to an instrument and told that he is to "receive a special." His feelings at this juncture are about the same as those supposed to be experienced by a man who is about to be hanged. Nervously grasping the pen, he begins to copy. The perspiration trickles down his hand, which makes that member adhere to the blank; his pen sticks fast, the ink is the thickest ever encountered, and there is nothing left for him but to break. Casting a guilty glance about him to see if any one is looking, he reaches for the key and explains to the sender that he is a new man—"please take it steady;" but this only makes matters worse. The sender begins to "whoop 'em up," and as the cold chills run down his spinal column the "freshman's" pen indites characters upon the blank resembling the Chinese hieroglyphics on a tea-box. This torture usually occupies about half an hour, when the welcome "n. m." (no more) falls soothingly upon his ear. He breathes a sigh of relief and looks about him. Behind him stand half-a-dozen operators with grinning countenances. In a moment light begins to dawn upon the "freshman"—he is the victim of a joke. A glance in another direction discloses the fact that the most rapid sender in the office had been transmitting to him from the columns of a daily paper for the amusement of the "boys." If he accepts the situation as a joke, he is initiated; but if he becomes angered, he is still a "freshman."

A Dog's Bank Account.

A dog is a good thing to have around the house, and nobody is better convinced of this fact than the lady proprietor of a certain boarding-house on Grand River street east, not very far from Woodward avenue. It seems that the lady left a five-dollar bill upon the parlor table several days ago, while temporarily absent from the room, and when she returned the bill had disappeared. After a long and unsuccessful search it was noticed that the dog had a sneaking, hang-dog expression about the mouth and did not seem inclined to wag his tail as numerously as usual. Somebody suggested that he might have swallowed the bill, and then it was remembered that he had been suspected of that sort of thing before. An emetic was administered, but the dog only howled and gagged, and stubbornly refused to show the "true inwardness" of his disposition. Another emetic was sent for, and finally the missing bill was vomited up with a small tempest of howls and gurgles, and penitential tears. Mrs. X. took the money to a bank and represented that it was soiled and ragged because it had been carried in somebody's pocket for a long time, and the bank was persuaded to take the bill at a liberal discount upon its original value.

Two or three days ago a bill was pl ced on the floor were the dog could see it, and then everybody left the room, expecting when they returned to see the dog and bill consolidated. But lo! the bill remained untouched, and the repentant canine lay curled up in a corner of the room looking as ashamed and miserable as any human being would have looked under the circumstances.—*Detroit News.*

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The First Primrose.

A primrose awoke from its long winter sleep,
And stretched out its head through its green leaves to peep;
But the air was so cold, and the wind was so keen,
And not a bright flower but itself to be seen.
"Alas!" sighed the primrose, "How useless am I,
As here all alone and half hidden I lie;
But I'll strive to be cheerful, contented to be,
Just a simple wild flower growing under a tree."
Soon a maiden passed by, looking weary and sad,
In the bright early spring-time, when all should be glad;
But she spied the sweet primrose so bright and so gay,
And the sight of it charmed all her sadness away;
And the primrose gave thanks to the dear Lord above,
Who had sent it on such a sweet mission of love.

A Morning Call from a Panther.

"I suppose you're wondering why I keep that ugly old chest," said Mrs. R——, "and I must own that its not very ornamental; but it saved my life once, for all that. I see you think I'm making fun of you, but I'm not, indeed; and when you hear the story, I think you'll agree with me that I have good reason to value it, ugly as it looks.

"This was how it happened. When we first came out to India, my husband was sent to make the survey of the Nerbudda Valley, one of the wildest bits in all Central India; and we really were, just at first, the only white people within forty or fifty miles. And such a time as we had of it! If my husband hadn't been as strong as he is, and a perfect miracle of patience as well, I don't know how he could have stood what he had to do. It was dreadful work for him, being up sometimes for a whole night together, or having to stand out in the burning sun, when the very ground itself was almost too hot to touch. And as for the native workmen, I never saw such a set—always doing everything wrong, and never liking anybody to put them right. When the railway was being made they used to carry the earth on their heads in baskets; and when Mr. R—— served out wheelbarrows to them, they actually carried them on their heads in the same way! I could not help laughing at it, though it was terribly provoking, too. And that was just the way they all were: if there was a wrong way of using anything they'd be sure to find it out. Even our butler, or *khitmutgar*, who was much better than most of them, came one day and begged a pair of old decanter-labels that my husband was going to throw away; and when the man came in next morning, he had positively turned them into earrings, and went about quite gravely with 'Port' in one ear and 'Sherry' in the other!

"However, if the native men worried me, the native beasts were fifty times worse. It was no joke, I can assure you, to be awakened in the middle of the night by the roar of a tiger close under the window, or by an elephant crashing and trumpeting through the jungle with a noise like a mail coach going full gallop into a hothouse. Well, as soon as that was over, the jackals would set up a squealing and whimpering like so many frightened children; and then a dreadful native bird, whose name I've never found out (I suppose because nobody could invent one bad enough for it), would break out in a succession of the most horrible cries—just like somebody being murdered—until the noise fairly drove me wild.

"And then the ants! but you've seen them for yourself, and I needn't tell you about them. But all this while I'm neglecting my story.

"One day (it will be long enough before I forget it) my husband was out as usual at his work, and the nurse had gone down to the other native servants at the other end of the 'compound,' as we call this big inclosure, and I was left alone in the house with my little Minnie yonder, who was then just about a year old. By this time I had got over my first fears, and didn't mind a bit being left by myself; indeed, all the lower windows having bars across them, I thought that I was safe enough; but I little dreamed of what was coming.

"I must have been sitting over my sewing nearly an hour, with the child playing about the floor besides me, when suddenly I heard a dull thump overhead, as if something had fallen upon the roof. I didn't think anything of it at the moment, for one soon gets used to all sorts of strange sounds in the Indian jungle; but, presently, I thought I could hear a heavy breathing in the next room but one, and then I began to feel frightened in earnest. I rose as softly as I could, and crept to the doorway between the rooms. This doorway was only closed by a curtain, and gently pulling aside the folds, I peeped through—and found myself within a few paces of the largest panther I had ever seen in my life.

"For one moment it was just as if I had been frozen stiff, and then the thought came to me just as if somebody had spoken it: 'The big chest!'

"I knew that this chest would hold me and my child easily, and that I could leave a chink of the lid open to let us breathe, for the overlapping edge would save my fingers from the panther. In a second I had it all clear before me; but had the brute not stopped short at sight of the curtain, I should never have had a chance of trying it. Luckily for me, the Indian panther, savage as he is is a terrible coward, and suspicious as any detective. I've seen one go round and round a trap for more than half an hour, before he made up his mind to spring at the bait. So, while my friend was puzzling himself over the curtain, and wondering whether it was meant for a trap or not, I took up Minnie (who, poor little pet, seemed to know there was something wrong, and never uttered a sound) and into the chest I crept, making as little noise as I could.

"I was hardly settled there when I heard the 'sniff-sniff' of the panther coming right up to where I lay, and, through the chink that I had left open, the hot, foul breath came steaming in upon my face, almost making me sick. It seemed to bring my heart into my mouth when I heard his great claws scraping the edge of the lid, and trying to lift it up; but, happily, the chink was too narrow for his paw to enter. But if the paw couldn't, the tongue could; and soon he began to lick my fingers, rasping them so that I hardly knew how to bear it. Still, the touch of Minnie's little arm around my neck seemed to give me courage.

"But there was far worse than this to come; for the panther suddenly leaped right on top of the chest, and his weight pressed down the heavy lid upon my fingers, until the pain was so terrible that, unable to stand it any longer, I screamed with all my might.

"The scream was answered by a shout from just outside, in which I recognized my husband's voice. The panther heard it, too, and it seemed to scare him, for he made a dash for the window, either forgetting or not noticing the iron bars; but just as he reached it, there came the crack of a rifle, and I heard the heavy brute fall suddenly upon the floor. Then all the fright seemed to come back upon me at once, and I fainted outright.

"I heard afterward that Mr. R—— had happened to want some instrentum which he had left at the house; and, not wishing to trust it in the hands of any of the natives, he came back for it himself—luckily, just in time, for the bullet from his rifle killed the panther. But, as you see, my hand is pretty stiff yet."—*David Ker, in St. Nicholas.*

The man who is penny-wise and pound foolish, attempts to wash the sore on his mule's hind leg, but he who knows the ways of the beast, takes him to a veterinary surgeon.

NOVEL FISHING.

The Manner in which Cormorants are Utilized in Japan.

I was invited one evening, says a writer in the *Argonaut*, during my sojourn at a small town not far from Kiyoto, the old capital of Japan, to accompany some *yakunins* (officials), who were then traveling with me, to the neighboring river, for the purpose of witnessing the manner in which cormorants are employed in the catching of fish; at the same time I was informed that a pleasure boat had already been engaged for the occasion. I accepted the invitation eagerly, and, lanterns being provided, together with a guide to show the way, we set out, carefully picking our way along the narrow paths dividing the rice fields, the myriads of frogs in the water all round us keeping up a deafening roar, rendering it almost impossible to carry on conversation, while the mosquitoes were anything but friendly in their demonstrations. When we were about five hundred yards from the place where our *yane-bune* (literally roof-boat) was awaiting us, we were met by one of our boatmen bearing a lantern, who at once turned and preceded us to the little pier of stones.

On entering the boat, the bottom of which was comfortably covered with *tatami* (thick mats), over which was spread a gay-colored rug, I was agreeably surprised to find that everything requisite for spending a pleasant evening had been sent on before my hosts. My after-acquaintance with the people of this beautiful country has taught me that they never lose the opportunity to make merry, and will seize upon the most trifling excuse for organizing a picnic, and thoroughly enjoying themselves when such pleasures do not interfere with the strict performance of their public duties. On the present occasion six *geisha* (female musicians) had been engaged, who sat at one side of the boat, while we of the other sex ranged ourselves on the mats on the other. Sweetmeats of various kinds were spread out on lacquered trays, as we all settled ourselves into the most comfortable attitudes, and the *sendo* (boatmen) were told to cast off.

After about fifteen minutes' sculling we rounded a bend of the river, when a magnificent spectacle burst on our view. The river appeared to be on fire. Nearly two hundred fishing boats were in sight. At the bow of each, and attached to the end of a pole projecting over the water, was a brazier containing burning pine wood, blazing pieces of which every now and then fell through the bars into the water, thereby multiplying the number of lights, real and reflected, and adding to the general effect. Our boatmen now steered us into the midst of the busy scene, and driving the boatpole into the bed of the river, made fast to it, and sat down to smoke their *kisero* (pipes). Each of the boats possessed from ten to twenty cormorants, which, when not eng agedn their duty of catching fish, remained silently perched on the gunwales awaiting their master's commands. The birds which are employed in this branch of industry are hatched from eggs obtained from the cliffs along the shore, and being accustomed from the first to the company of man, are very tame. Each has a name given to it, and, on its owner making a peculiar sound, will enter the water in search of the fish that would, were it free, be their natural prey. Large numbers of them were now swimming around the boats, their movements controlled by strings attached to rings around their necks, and held in the fishermen's hands. Whenever a bird spied a fish attracted by the glare of the fire, it seized it with its bill, but was prevented from swallowing it by the ring round its throat. The fisherman then uttered a peculiar cry, and gently drew it into the boat, where it was forced to give up the prize. Occasionally the birds are rewarded by being permitted to swallow a fish. In some parts of Japan considerable quantities of fish are taken in this manner.

One of my entertainers now hailed the nearest boat and bargained for some of the fresh-caught *sakana* (fish), and having provided a griddle for the occasion, had his purchase broiled over the *hibachi* (box holding charcoal fire); and this made a repast fit for an epicure. I partook heartily of this dish, which the Japanese know so well how to cook, and did not neglect the *sake* (wine), which was passed around pretty rapidly, and which was kept hot in a *kan-dokuri* (porcelain vessel in which wine is heated by being placed in a kettle of hot water) by one of the fair singers, who also took care that the bottle was replenished as fast as it was emptied. During all this time the *geisha* had been enlivening the feast with songs, accompanying themselves on their *samisens* (guitars), while in the interval jokes, puns, and *repartee* kept all in a continual laughter.

My hosts now proposed to return, andt he boatmen having blown the remains, of the tobacco out of their little pipes as a boy would blow a pea from a pea-shooter, the boat was unmoored, and we dropped gently down with the stream toward our landing-place; and just as I was beginning to cast rather tender glances (probably the effects of the fish or wine) in the direction of a very pretty *geisha* seated opposite me we touched the pier, and, stepping ashore, took our way again through the rice fields, the scene enlivened by large numbers of *hotaro* (fire-flies) flitting hither and thither. Outside our hotel we parted with our fair musicians and retired to rest, having spent a most pleasant evening.

The Music of the Nightingale.

Philomelia is the classic name of the nightingale, as our readers are generally aware. Due honor in all ages has been given to this bird as a songster. The Germans have not only been the admirers of its melody, but some of them have attempted to interpret its songs. Bechsten, a German rhapsodist, had a pet nightingale, whose song he interpreted as follows:

Zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zirrhading!

Ae re re ze ze ze ze ve ve ve ve ve; conar he dze hoi.

Higa iga iga iga iga iga iga iga, guaiagai corico drio dzio pi.

Of which all we have to say is that we hope that the song of the bird was more melodious than the translation looks to be. In the year 1740, the Prussian authorities being in want of money, ordered the trees around Cologne to be cut down and sold. The entire city of Agrippina was alive with terror at th movement; the whole wood was filled with nightingales, and the few burghers living near them, though extremely poor themselves, actually bought the trees standing, and thus preserved the woods for the nightingales, and the nightingale music for the inhabitants of Cologne.—*American Monthly.*

Dr. Rabelais' Free Journey.

The learned and famous Frenchman, Dr. Rabelais, once found himself in Marseilles without money. He wished to travel to Paris, but could not contrive a way to do so. At last, however, he hit upon a plan.

He started one first of April carrying with him some full phials labeled "Poison for the King and the Royal Family." At the city gates, according to the custom in those days, the traveler was searched, and these suspicious-looking bottles were found, as he intended. The officials were horrified, and they promptly arrested him and hurried him off as a state prisoner to Paris, there to be tried for treason.

Not long after his arrival Rabelais and his bottles were taken before the judges. Then the doctor, who was very well known as a wit, made a little explanation, showed that the phials contained nothing but brick-dust, and was at once released—the court, the accusers, the lookers-on, and all Paris convulsed with laughter at the oke.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Laughable Episode.

A laughable episode occurred in thi city, in which the practical joker had the tables turned upon him in a manner soe casioning no end of fun to the party and his friends. A certain disciple of Esculapius, who loves a joke, is the owner of a fine skeleton, set up in such a manner that by opening the door of the receptacle and touching a spring, the bony object will walk forward several steps out of the door.

Among the many pests and detriments to study and thought which this physician is daily subjected to, is the frequent intrusion of apple, orange, and other fruit venders in the shape of small boys. The other day while in close proximity to the door of the closet in which the skeleton is kept, the good doctor's reverie was broken by the entrance of one of these youthful venders with a shrill cry:

"Want to buy any apples?"

Thinking to have some sport at the apple vender's expense, the worthy physician suddenly threw open the closet door, and touching the spring, forth stalked the skeleton in all his bony majesty. A basket was instantly dropped to the floor, a half bushel of apples rolled broad-cast over the room, while a terribly-scared youth was seen disappearing through the office door with shrill cries. After enjoying a quiet laugh, the physician busied himself in picking up and restoring to the basket the scattered fruit, expecting the lad would return in a moment for his stock in trade.

After a brief interval the physician noticed from the window the lad standing in the street, gazing spell-bound at the office door. Seeing the lad evinced no disposition to return for his basket and fruit, the doctor carried the same to the door, which he opened, and calling to the lad, requested him to come and get it. Judge of the doctor's surprise when he was greeted with the following response to his invitation:

"No you don't. "You can't fool me if you have got your clothes on."

Now it happened that a friend of the physician, who is tall and thin, and not blessed with a single ounce of superfluous flesh, was passing the office and heard the remark of the lad, and having ascertained the cause which called it forth, the situation was too ludicrous to keep, and the various friends enjoy many a laugh at the doctor's expense over the incident.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Tobacco Poisoning.

Numerous and almost endless have been the charges brought against tobacco from the time when James I. led the van of opposition in his famous "counterblast." But, although almost everything has been said that could be said against the weed, as consumed in the ordinary form of smoke, it seems that there are other and new enormities to be alleged against it when differently employed. A correspondent of the London *Lancet*, writing from Lincoln (Eng.), declares that tobacco is not uncommonly used in neighborhood for the purpose of stopping ping wounds; and he gives a very striking example of the effects that may follow from the practice. The case was that of an unfortunate woman who had inflicted a wound upon herself by knocking her leg against the sharp corner of a sewing machine. As the bleeding was profuse and difficult to staunch, she adopted the device which is familiar in the district, with this difference, that instead of applying merely a "pinch" of the tobacco, she affixed quite a large bundle of it to the wound. Having done so, she had the injured limb tightly bandaged up, and had no suspicion whatever until the doctor arrived that she had done anything foolish or rash. The man of science accordingly found her in a most dangerous condition, subject to constant fainting fits, and presenting all the symptoms of a dying person. As she had no sort of idea that the wound had anything to do with her other ailments, the physician might have utterly failed to discover the rea cause of her sufferings. Fortunately he insisted upon taking off the bandage, in spite of all the assurances of the family that it had been properly put on, and then for the first time discovered the bundle of tobacco, which had in the space of less than an hour infused a virulent poison into the blood and reduced the patient to a state from which it was exceedingly difficult to recover her. It is to be hoped that the incident will put an end in Lincolnshire, and wherever else it prevails, to the practice of using tobacco instead of lint for bandages.—*London Globe.*

French Fun.

The unhappy man who had been run over was carried into the police station, where the surgeon examined him and said:

"It's a mercy the wheels passed over him as rapidly as they did, for if the carriage had been going slowly there would have been no hope of his recovery—none whatever."

"Precisely," cries the radiant hackman, desirous of backing up this favorable opinion as strongly as possible; "when I saw the gentleman crossing the street a little in front of me, instead of pulling up the horse I just gave him a clip with the whip and yelled 'Get up there!' and that's how I saved the gentleman's life."

A sergeant of zouaves had, at the battle of Orleans, his thigh smashed by a fragment of shell.

"Well, my poor fellow," said his captain, who visited him in hospital, "you must find it pretty lonesome work, being laid up ere."

"Oh, no, cap-, not at all," was the reply. "I suffer a great deal, and that makes the time slip by."

A prisoner who firmly expected that he would get his deserts and be sent up for life, is astonished to hear the jury fix his term of imprisonment at two years.

"Two years only!" he exclaimed in delight; "ah, then, gentlemen of the jury, may heaven do likewise unto you a thousand-fold."

A Blind Man's Suicide.

A suicide which, for a display of cool deliberation on the part of the victim has never been equaled, occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, at an early hour in the morning, the self-destroyer being Mr. Frederick Helbig, a German, formerly a stone, mason, and of later years a contractor. About the first of last November Helbig had made a desperate effort to take his life by means of a pistol-ball, he being found in his stable clotted with blood and with his eyes, through which the ball had passed, hanging out of his face. Through skillful medical attendance and patient nursing by the heart-broken wife he recovered his vigor, but never his sight, being totally blind thereafter. Being naturally an active man, this life of a blind man has had the effect of still more effectively fixing the idea of self-destruction in his mind. When the family arose in the morning he was missing. Upon search being instituted, he was found seated on a chair in the cellar, with a bed-quilt wrapped around his head, in a lifeless condition. He had, with a chair and a quilt in his possession, felt his way to the cellar, there severed the gas pipe, passed one end up his coat sleeve, wrapped himself in the quilt, pressed his face to the shoulder-opening of the sleeve, crossed his legs, folded his hands and quietly awaited the easy death that ensued.

Stillwater's first walking match came off last Sunday evening. A young man walked out of a front yard, on Government hill, just in front of the father of a young lady who resided there. The old man walked with a square-toed movement, and wore No. 16 boots. The young man wore a sad and perplexed expression of countenance. No. cards. — *Stillwater Lumberman.*

During the year 1878 there were over 72,000 deaths in New York city.

A Japanese Fable.

Once upon a time, on the shady side o a hill near the sea-shore, there lived crab. One day he found some boiled rice, and set off home with it; but on his way was spied by a monkey. The monkey offered to exchange the seed of a persimmon, the fruit of which he had nearly finished eating, for the rice. This the crab accepted on condition that the monkey had not injured it with his teeth. The exchange made, Jocko devoured the rice, but the crab planted the seed in his garden. A long time afterward, the monkey happening to pass the same spot, was surprised to see a fine tree laden with fruit, and his friend the crab sitting on the balcony of a nice new house, admiring his fruit tree. The monkey being hungry, begged the crab to allow him to eat some of the fruit. But the crab apologized, saying that his friend would be quite welcome to some of the fruit, but he could not climb the tree to gather it. The monkey declared his ability to climb if the crab would allow him to try; to which the owner of the tree consented, stipulating that he should receive half the fruit that was plucked. So up the monkey clambered and ate as fast as he could, selecting the best and ripest fruit, but was too greedy to notice the crab, who was waiting patiently below. At length the crab, losing patience, accused the monkey of being a bad and deceitful fellow; upon which the monkey got angry, pelted the poor crab, and broke his shell. The crab's friend, the wasp, coming by, attacked the monkey and stung him so severely that Jocko scampered away frightened. The wasp sent for his friends Egg and Mortar, and, after due deliberation, they made it up amongst them to punish Jocko. They arranged that Egg should explode if put on the fire, the wasp should sting Jocko, and Mortar, placed on the roof, should roll off upon his head as he ran out of the door. The next day the monkey being hungry, called at the crab's house to apologize, and beg another dinner of fruit; but, seeing no person in the house, he entered; and finding a nice large egg on a tray, he put it on the fire to roast it, as he could not manage raw eggs so well as hard cooked ones. Presently the egg exploded violently and scattered the hot cinders over Jocko, who ran into the next room howling with pain; but the wasp flew out of a corner and stung him so badly that he rushed out of the house, frightened and almost mad with pain, when down dropped the mortar upon his head and killed him.

Moral—Cunning and greedy people rarely gain much, and ungrateful ones are generally punished in the end.

Romantic Meeting of Father and Son.

Who says that the days of romance are ended needs to read the strange history of a Scottish plowman who has returned to his native heath after a long exile. Twenty years ago a farmer in Orkney hired a young man to do farmwork. The plowman touched the fancy of his master's daughter, and the result was that in a runaway fashion, and in opposition to the will of the patriarchal farmer, the two became man and wife. The old gentleman was furious, and turned his back determinedly on his son-in-law. The young plowman kissed his wife, left her in her father's arms and sailed for Australia, whence he soon ceased to write. His wife became a mother, and remained in a state of such wretched suspense that her father began to repent of the treatment to which he had subjected her husband. Efforts were then made to trace the whereabouts of the latter by means of advertising in colonial papers and otherwise, but all to no purpose. He had gone to America. Years passed. The grandson grew up to manhood, and, not liking farmwork, bade adieu to Orkney, took ship last year to the United States, and after some knocking about found employment in a mercantile house in Illinois. In the course of business he discovered that the gentleman at the head of the firm was a native of Scotland, hailing, indeed, from the same district as himself. Occasional meetings led to more minute inquiries as to dates, names of places, persons and the like in the old country, and after being six months in the establishment the youth found—however wonderful it may appear—that he was actually serving as a clerk with no other than his own father! The effect of this discovery on both may be left to the imagination of the reader. Father and son are now in Scotland. The man who went away a penniless plowboy, but returns rich, has been welcomed with much emotion by his venerable father-in-law, who is still hale and hearty, as well as by the wife whom he left many years ago in her youth and beauty, but who is now a middle-aged matron.

Tried to Save the Colors.

One of the most heroic incidents of the massacre of the British camp on the borders of Zululand, in South Africa, is related by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*. It seems that when all was over, the ammunition being exhausted, and nothing remaining for the men to do but to sell their lives as dearly as possible, a desperate but triumphant effort was made to save the colors from the foe. Melvill, the adjutant of the Twenty-fourth, and Coghill, Sir Bartie Frere's aide-de-camp, managed to fight their way through the enemy who was surrounding them, Melvill having torn the colors from the poles and carried them off. They reached the Buffalo river, about nine miles off, in safety, though closely pursued by the enemy; but in attempting to swim the river both their horses were carried away by the stream, and they just succeeded in reaching the opposite bank still grasping the colors, where they were so exhausted that they were unable to go any further. A volunteer, who had been with them up to this time, with difficulty effected his escape, being, of course, unable to give them any assistance in their defenceless condition, and the last he saw of them was that a crowd of the enemy was closing round them.

Different Replies to a Question.

Statisticians usually concern themselves with the facts of the past and present more than with the speculations of the future. But in gathering its figures this year relating to the condition of workingmen, the Massachusetts labor bureau has gone outside of the beaten path and given us a specimen of what may be called psychological statistics. Its officers questioned a considerable number of workingmen as to their hopes of securing a living competence at the age of sixty-five, with the followingresults:

"Expect to lay by enough to support myself after I am sixty-five"	25
"Prospects are good, and hope to do so"	18
"Do not expect to lay by enough to support myself after I am sixty-five"	58
"As times are now, no"	16
"Not with present pay"	15
"Expect to die a pauper if these times last,"	4
"Not at my present business"	4
"Can just live now on my wages"	5
"No prospect of saving anything now"	11
"Cannot save a dollar"	8
"Do not pay my way now"	3
"Not by day labor"	4
"Life insurance and savings banks broke me"	1
"With present condition of business, don't want to live to sixty-five"	

A Tennessee Terror.

The following emphatic hint is pasted up in a Tennessee hotel. The original is done with pen and ink, and neatly elaborated with flourishes:

NOTICE.
All persons waiting for a train using this room and not eat their meals will be charged the same as if they had a private room or eat their meals.
LuncH EatinG
is Not
Allowed
in this Hotel
as i cannot afford to furnish room and fire for folks to eat their Lunch and use my room and fire and be in my paying guest's way.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The notes of a jail bird are forged.

"A fellow feeling"—A phrenologist.

Philadelphia has 20,000 unmarried women.

On its last legs—A chair tilted backward.

Stokers are the most stirring men of the times.

A novel experiment—Publishing an author's first novel.

The Chicago *Times* office has in use six speaking telephones.

Gen. Hancock is the wealthiest officer of the United States army.

Jumping the rope by the little girls is another harbinger of spring.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

"Out of sight out of mind" does not mean that blind people are lunatics.

M. Clairville, the French playwright, who died recently, was the author of 600 plays, 450 of which had been put on the stage.

Conclusive evidence at a recent trial in England proved that a girl had become a mother at the age of twelve years and one month.

Since paper napkins were introduced by a manufacturing firm in Wisconsin a year ago, one Boston firm alone has sold 250,000 of them.

One good reason why professional pedestrians should be allowed to walk 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours is that it has a tendency to kill the pedestrians.

The man who can face a hurricane without winking, will shiver all over when his collar button comes out and makes a longitudinal pilgrimage to the interior of one of his boots.

A new fancy that will probably "take" is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace balayeuse is basted, making a very pretty and striking dress effect.

A champion pedestrian makes $20,000 by one week's work, a champion reporter $20, showing the superioriy of mind over matter. Perhaps the reporter should throw more sole into his matter.

'Tis now along the highways
The robins gayly flute,
And in the orchard byways
The cabbages take root.
'Tis now the chief musician
'Round the cottage is the wren;
'Tis now that the fruition
Of the merry-hearted hen
Wakes joy in the bosom of Agricola
Who sells eggs.

Some barren land near the city of Dantzig was irrigated by sewage from the city. The potato crop grown upon this land averaged sixteen and one half tons to the acre. This result led the experimenter to contract with the municipal authorities of Breslau, a city of about two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, to remove its sewage dur ng twelve years, and with it he intends to irrigate for his own profit about three thousand acres of land.

OUCH!

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They are better than a meal for my cough
Pray, let them be boiled till hot, through,
But not till they're heavy and tough.

Now I must be off to my plough,
And the boys (when they've had enough)
Must keep the flies off with a bough,
While the old mare drinks out of the trough

A Milliner-Senator.

"I made a surprising discovery the other day."

This was the remark made by a business man, a new arrival in the community, to a reporter for the *Tribune*. Ripe for anything calculated to disturb the stifling serenity of local affairs, the intelligent news collector was moved to ask, "How so?"

"Take a seat and I will tell you," and thereupon the merchant who, by the way, is a New Yorker, proceeded as follows:

"I ran away from home when I was fifteen years old. Thought I was restrained at home and needed more scope. I was living near Hornellsville, N. Y.; and on my first launch for freedom reached Adrian, Mich., a then quite remote city. This was in 1851, I believe. I roamed around the town for two or three days before I found anything to do. Finally, one afternoon, without the least idea that anything would come of it, I dropped into a little store—a sort of ladies' furnishing store; that is, the stock consisted of collars and cuffs and lace and neckties and thread and yarn and all such little truck. The store was a small affair—hardly eight feet wide by perhaps fifteen feet deep. I walked in and accosted a small, thin, white-haired and fair-complexioned young man, with an application for employment. I must admit that the proprietor—for the young man was the proprietor—did not seem to care much whether I went to work for him or not. But after a little talk, mostly on my part, I was 'engaged' at $3 per week, with the privilege of sleeping in the store."

Something in the expression of the reporter's face suggested to the narrator to say that "the point of the story was to come." So the yarn was continued:

"My proprietor did not do a very heavy business, and did not seem to care much either. He belonged to some secret society or other, and was constantly called upon by brother members. On these occasions the proceedings were quite mysterious, and a little sort of a wash-room in the back part of the store was used for consultations. My 'boss' seemed to be the head ring-master of the concern, and, though his store was a small affair, I noticed that the leading men of the city sought his guidance. He paid little attention to the customers—I had most of the 'waiting on' to do, and nearly all day when not engaged in those—to me—singular conferences, my employer would stand in the middle of the store thinking, thinking, thinking, while he kept constantly rapping his front teeth with a pencil. He was troubled a great deal with pain in his back, and complained of an affliction of the kidneys. I had only been with the pale-faced young man a few months when I was prevailed upon to return home, and never gave my casual employer at Adrian a thought till within the past few days. The other evening at the hotel I was glancing over the advertising columns of the *Tribune*, when among the bank advertisements I noticed the name of Jerome B. Chaffee. It jingled familarly in my mind. Where had I seen or heard that name before? I could not help its running through my head. All at once it came to me. Jerome B. Chaffee was the name of the young fellow I worked for in Adrian, Mich., so long ago. I could hardly believe that my old Michigan employer and the noted bank president and United States Senator were one and the same. But as all my time was then my own (I had not got into business) I happened into the First National bank one morning and made a few inquiries, in about this style:

Anxious Inquirer—Is Jerome B. Chaffee connected with this bank?

Bank Man—He is, sir, slightly.

A. I.—When did he come to Colorado, and where from?

B. M.—He came here in 1857, I think, and lived previously at or near Adrian, Mich.

A. I.—Is he of fair complexion—very fair—and is he troubled with kidney complaint?

B. M.—He has an exceedingly fair complexion and, I believe, is troubled somewhat with chronic disorder of the kidneys.

"This was all that I wanted. I was and am satisfied that my quondam employer of long ago was identically the same person who is the richest man and the keenest politician in Colorado. Now, is not that a rather funny thing, anyhow?"

The reporter, somewhat weary, admitted that it was.—*Denver (Col.) Tribune.*

A remarkable story is told by the captain of the bark Kate Howe, which arrived at Kerr's wharf yesterday morning from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt. The Kate Howe was laden in Charleston during last November with cotton for Liverpool. Just before sailing a cat which belonged on board was missed, and the vessel started on its voyage, and forty-seven days after the hatches were taken off at Liverpool, when, to the surprise of all on board, the cat crawled slowly forth, presenting a most woe-begone and emaciated appearance. Pussy had been nudged in between two bales of cotton during the voyage, and had been unable to move or to obtain food or water during the whole time. The animal's head was flattened, and one of its legs was twisted over its back, and although, after a few days of careful nursing, it recovered its wonted appetite, its forme beauty, it is feared, has departed forever, and a sad and injured appearance has characterized that cat ever since its voyage between the cotton bales.—*Baltimore American.*

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 17, 1879.

A number of representative colored men in Boston held a meeting a few days ago to consider plans furthering negro exodus from the South. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at an early day and arrange for means to transport as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the West.

As too many are going west already had they not better invite some of the colored eliment up to Massachusetts.

John Appel of Madison, Ind., began on Tuesday the job of drinking 1,000 glasses of beer in 1,000 consecutive hours.

We have undertaken a bigger job than that—we have concluded to take 3000 big, hearty meals, in one third the number of consecutive days.

According to the *Reporter* there is a "Pole-cat City" in Centre county. Did it give Curtin a big majority?—*Lewistown Gazette*, rad.

From the big stink that attaches to Yocum's "majority" we judge all the skunks joined the Gazette man and voted for Seth.

Mr. Bell, a Republican was admitted into the Senate last week, after a question which was at least plausible had been raised against his admission, and he was admitted by the help of Democratic votes. We repeat our liberal offer of a small reward for the discovery of a Republican precedent for this most "revolutionary" proceeding.

Senator Matt Carpenter made a speech against the claim of Bell of New Hampshire to a seat in the Senate. Blaine twitted him about going over to the Democrats, when Carpenter turned to the Record of the last session, showing that when the bill authorizing the existing Legislature of New Hampshire to elect a Senator was under discussion Mr. Blaine and other Republican Senators maintained that in case of no election by the Legislature the Governor of the State would have no authority to appoint pending the meeting of the new Legislature. That settled the plumed knight for the day.

Nine of the Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of Mr. Bell, and two of the Republicans and Senator David Davis voting with the Democrats against him.

They are having a big dog show in New York, just now. Nearly one thousand canines are on exhibition—big dogs, middle sized dogs, little dogs, good dogs, bad dogs, black, white, and spotted dogs, dogs with long and dogs with short tails, dogs, dogs, dogs, dogged dogs and every other kind of dogs.

Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, believes the North pole to be an archepelago and a delightful region, and has confidence that it can be reached in a balloon, and that for one he would be ready for the undertaking.

The negro exodus to Kansas still continues. One town in Kansas, Wyandatte, with a population of 5000 has 700 of the negro emigrants camped within its limits and who are dependent upon that small population for their subsistance. In other portions of the state the situation is similar.

The negroes behave themselves well, but are mostly destitute, and they are willing to work as farm hands.

A correspondent writes from Wyandotte that the resident colored people regarded the newcomers with a great deal of jealousy at first and plied them with all manner of discouraging stories, but as soon as it was learned that they did not intend to remain in the towns, but desired employment as farm hands there was a marked change in the conduct of the colored residents. They are ready to welcome any number of immigrants of any color for agricultural purposes, but, as "a gentleman of color" stated yesterday, they "don't want no crowd of igorant plantation negroes coming in here to split up the whitewashing business."

The southern planters are getting uneasy over this departure of their field hands, who some how or other have got it into their heads that Kansas is their promised land where 40 acres and a harnessed mule awaits them, with a free railroad ride from St. Louis.

A writer from New Orleans says, after a careful inquiry into the cause of the negro exodus from Louisiana I am perfectly satisfied that low wages had nothing to do with the move. In the districts where it has occurred the field hands could always command from $10 to $12 a month, with quarters and steady work all the year round, and with very few exceptions indeed these wages have been received by the negroes.

Again:

In the parish of Tensas, where the late political disturbances were most rife, not one hundred negroes in the entire population have left. Besides, those who did go were all from the upper part of the parish, where no disturbances had occurred. In the lower part of the parish, where they had been very roughly handled, not a single negro took his departure. The largest emigration has taken place from the parish of Madison. This has always had a large negro population, which carried the last election by a republican majority of 1,800 votes. On one plantation in this parish, owned by a lady who has always bestowed upon her hands the kindest treatment—indeed, has ever allowed them unusual privileges—every single negro left.

One of our exchanges ask, What is the matter with General Garfield? Is he opposed to the renomination of General Grant? If not, why did he explode yesterday into an indictment of General Grant, Brother-in-law Corbin, Mr. Jay Gould and other truly loyal persons and thunder anathemas at the "gold "gambling which had locked up $100,-"000,000 from the business capital of the "country for fifteen years and converted "Wall street into a faro hell"? Does General Garfield desire to see the tale of the Black Friday reprinted as a campaign document?

A number of leading New York democrats held a conference a few days ago with a view of bringing out Horatio Seymour for Governor of that state. Mr. Seymour however positively declines to be a candidate for any office.

The legislature has now sat it's regular time, and we predict that it will sit 50 days over time—at $10 per day for each member. Nothing has been done so far.

Queen Victoria is out on a bender through France and Italy.

The New York Times makes a lengthy review of political affairs in every State of the Union, and reaches this conclusion:

Briefly stated, the result of our inquiries is that Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination, while he would be more or less reluctantly accepted by the remainder of that party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks the republicans pretend to be very much afraid lest the democrats should "block the wheels of government." The only blocking of that kind will be done by the President, if he carries out the foolish intention attributed to him by his friends and vetoes the appropriation bills, which provide grease for the wheels of government.

A HUGE RAILROAD PROJECT.

The bill introduced in the U. S. Senate on 8, by Senator Kirkwood "to organize the National Railway Company of the United States, and for other purposes," proposes to appoint a "National Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Transportation," to consist of Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New York; George D. Rice, of Massachusetts; John A. Bower, of Pennsylvania; Isaac B. Hymer and J. M. Burdge, of Indiana; J. D. Felthousen and Josiah M. Smith, of Illinois; Horace Everett, of Iowa; C. C. Rainwater, of Missouri, and several other designated persons, with power to purchase, lease, consolidate, construct and operate a line of railway with two or more tracks from Boston, via New York, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Council Bluffs and branch lines throughout the country in almost every direction. It is provided that the rates for transportation shall be fixed by a government commission, and the bill contains elaborate prohibitions of excessive charges, discriminations, "pooling," and combinations with other roads.

PRETTY JUDGES.

The Harrisburg Patriot says that on the first trial two of the judges of Gen. Fitz John Porter were Generals King and Rickets, who were themselves chiefly responsible for the Bull Run disaster. As the evidence shows, these two officers were ordered with their commands to prevent Longstreet from pushing through Thoroughfare Gap. But they abandoned their posts without orders and Gen. Longstreet succeeded in getting in front of Gen. Porter, who held him during a long Summer's day so that he could not go to the assistance of Stonewall Jackson, who was fighting with the main body of Pope's army. Upon this state of facts the advisory board was justified in declaring that Gen. Porter saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August, 1862. It seems monstrous at this day that such an outrage could have been perpetrated or permitted as the detail for a court martial of two officers of the meanest capacity, who were themselves guilty of gross disobedience and neglect, in order that they might put the burden of their offense upon an innocent soldier who was faithfully and ably discharging his duty. With Pope and M'Dowell as the principal witnesses against Porter, and with King and Ricketts for his judges, the trial was as foul a conspiracy as is recorded in military annals. The only defense of Secretary Stanton is that he was deceived by those who had the deepest interest in misrepresenting and traducing Porter that they might escape the consequences of their military incapacity. But the advisory board, consisting of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, has patiently unraveled the web of falsehood that was woven for the destruction of Gen. Porter. Had officers like these been on the court martial the great wrong would never have been committed. Justice will not be done to Gen. Porter until he is restored to rank as well as to full pay for all the time that he was put in unmerited disgrace. Even that will be far from compensating for all that he has suffered. If he had not been torn from his command there is no doubt that he would have reached the highest positions in the army and have performed the most valuable services to his country.

Herald special, April 8.—Last Friday Mr. Garfield, in the debate on the Army bill, said, in relation to the political rider on it:—"You have a right, however unwise and indecent it may be as a matter of parliamentary practice, you have a perfect right to put this rider on this bill and pass it. When you send it to the Senate that body has a perfect right to pass it. It is your constitutional right and theirs to pass it, for the free consent of each body is the basis of the lawmaking power." In spite of this plain admission it is still confidently asserted in administration circles that the President means to veto the Army bill if it comes to him with the rider, and that he will base his veto not on objections to the nature of the rider but on the fact that it is placed there. It is asserted by persons who claim to be well informed that the President would sign the repeal of the test oaths and the troops at the polls if they came to him in independent bills, but that coming on appropriation bills he will veto them. There seems something so unreasonable even from the republican standpoint, in this that the report would deserve little credit did it not come from sources usually well informed.

Meantime Senator Bayard to-day took a step of a good deal of significance. It is well known that he was from the first opposed to placing these measures on the Appropriation bills, and resisted that policy vigorously in caucus. To day he introduced a separate bill repealing the two sections concerning test oaths, and in doing so said he did it in the interest of harmony and good feeling in the country and to evoke a like sentiment between parties in the two houses and prevent a useless and prolonged strife over unimportant details, which would be injurious to the country; and he hoped his offer would be accepted in that sense by the republican Senators, and that, as the whole question of the test oaths repeal had been fully discussed in the Senate and agreed to by the republicans at the last session, he asked for immediate action upon his bill. To the general surprise Senator Edmunds objected and demanded that the bill be sent to the Judiciary Committee; that is to say, he and the republican Senators rejected this overture for a good understanding. This course, if persisted in, will place the responsibility of a prolonged and angry session clearly upon them. It recalls the fact that in the first days of the session they announced that they would oppose the introduction of these measures in separate bills, and yet when they were placed on the appropriation bills they shouted "revolution."

Lewisburg National Bank stock, par value $50, recently sold at public sale at $104 per share. Them National banks do pay.

The House adopted an amendment directing Secretary Sherman to issue the ten millions held in the Treasury for the redemption of the fractional currency, to meet the pension arrears.

The Savannah in 1819 was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic ocean.

If its big-amy for a man to have two wives, then it must be little-amy to have only one.

It is now reported that Gen. Grant is opposed to a third term.

It is reported by the friends of the fraudulent President, that he will veto the appropriation bills. That would throw the blame on him for any inconvenience that might be caused thereby. He can not veto the appropriation bills without being guilty of the most shameful inconsistency. Let him veto.

The Mormon Conference has closed its session in Salt Lake City. John Taylor was re-elected President of the Twelve Apostles and Trustee of the Church. Moses T. Logan was elected one of the Twelve Apostles to fill a vacancy. No President of the Church, to succeed Brigham Young, was elected.

There are all kinds of reasons afloat for the emigration of southern negroes to Kansas. The silliest among these is the one that some give that they are fleeing from the oppression of southern whites. The fact is there is as much of a Kansas fever among the northern whites as there is among the southern blacks.

Senator Bruce has said that the committee of which he is Chairman, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau; would begin their labors as soon as Congress adjourned and push the investigation to an issue. He says, emphatically, the people must know what has become of the missing millions.

The Centre Democrat is not willing to give Yokey much credit for his voting with the democrats on the army bills, and thinks he was not asked to do it.

A party of Indians attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late Signal Observer at Deadwood, D. T., and a private soldier named Bader of the Second Cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpah, forty-five miles from Fort Keogh, their destination, when fired upon. Bader was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the brush and kept the Indians off with a six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

The best policy for England to adopt with regard to the Zulus, would be the get-awayo policy.

If the report should prove correct that Grant will not consent to run for a third term, what a damper it would put upon the 75,000 excursion that his pets, who fared so well under him, were trying to get up.

Since Paris opened her first horse butchery, 152,152 horses, 4,870 asses and 203 mules have been eaten there.

Resumption and reviving of trade: A farmer up the valley subscribed for the Reporter and paid for it three months in advance.

Bellefonte republicans don't care now whether Yokey gets the seat since he voted with democrats on the army bill. In their classic language, "they don't care a d—n." Neither do we, as its no dam-per for us.

And now we hear that a prominent suspender company has suspended. This sounds funny but its no joke, and sounds like the butcher who started business by hanging himself on his own hook.

The Lewistown Gazette, rad., is much in aches over the efforts that were made to prove frauds. As the Gazette has a fancy (over the left) for Yocum's vote on the army bill, suppose it proves that its greenback pet is sound on the goose.

Gen. Dick Taylor, one of the prominent southern generals, died on Saturday, in New York. He was the only only son of President Zachary Taylor.

Mrs. Hayes has ordered from Limoges, France, a new set of china for the White House.

The bill, of course will be sent to Uncle Sam.

There is a man in Washington with a scheme to elect a Republican President in 1880 by importing from the South enough negroes to carry the three States of New York, Ohio and Indiana. His name is "Col." Hooker of New York, and he is a brother in law of the late James Fisk. He intends to lay his plan before the leading Republicans in Congress, and hopes to have it adopted. He says a million dollars can be raised in New York in a single day for this purpose. He would go into the South and boldly advertise his scheme and get as many recruits as possible, and then ship them North, to be distributed by agents among the farmers in the States in which they are needed—100,000 to New York, 50,000 to Ohio and 75,000 to Indiana, will be sufficient, Colonel Hooker thinks, to turn the scale and give these three states over to the Republican party.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.—THE COMING DEBATE.

Washington, April 13.—The postponement of the debate in the Senate upon the political sections of the army bill until to-morrow will make that an interesting day at both ends of the Capitol. Senator Withers will make the first speech, and he will be followed on the Democratic side by Senator Wallace, who will in reality lead the debate and practically mark out the Democratic position. It seems to be generally admitted that the discussion on the House side was rather uninteresting and by no means exhaustive of argument upon the Democratic side of the question. As there has been ample time for preparation a goodly number of speeches have been blocked out by the Senators, and some of them, in expectation that the bill would come up earlier, were ready to take the floor several days ago. Those to whom Senator Wallace has outlined portions of his argument say that it promises to be the ablest presentation of the subject yet made, and that embodies, along with a large amount of suggestive precedent, much that is fresh and original in its points of view.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR MAY

Not only holds its own, and fully maintaining its excellence, but is constantly presenting new features of attraction, and growing in popular favor. To the attractiveness of beauty, it adds the solid worth of the practical and useful, and deserves to be *everybody's* Sunday Magazine. The opening article is a highly interesting descriptive one of 'The Ainos,' a peculiar race of people who inhabit the northern part of Japan. The department of fiction is unusually rich in continued and short stories; of the former 'David Fleming's Forgiveness' is becoming intensely interesting as the story draws nearer the consummation. There are numerous short stories by popular writers; 'Forecastle Jack,' by Frank H Converse, possesses genuine merit. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brooks contributes a paper on 'Culture,' which will well repay perusal, as will also 'Gather the Fragments,' by Rev. Mr. Adams. The lovers of poetry will not fail to appreciate the variety and excellence of the poems. In 'Hours with English Sacred Poets,' there are the compositions of James Shirly, William Habington and Richard Crashaw. Among the contributors are Helen Marr, Marie L. Eve (a prize poem), S. Gibson Foster, James C. Lamb, James Grahame, Luther D. Bradley, etc., etc. The Hon. S. S. Cox has an admirable sketch of the late Professor Joseph L. Henry. 'A Mother's Influence' is by the late Senator Pratt. 'Uncle John Vassar' by H. A. Seyguern; 'Washington and his Mother'; 'My Dream,' by Rev. R. N Sledd, D. D., are papers of great interest. The 'Home Pulpit' contains a sermon by the editor on the subject, 'Jesus, our Martyr,' and there is also a highly edifying Exegesis. The Miscellany is voluminous, embracing a large variety of subjects interesting, entertaining and replete with valuable information. The number contains 128 quarto pages, and about 100 handsome embellishments. The price is only 25 cents for a single copy; the subscription $3 per annum; $1.50 for six, and $1 for four months. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Thirty thousand Durham miners are on a strike. The iron masters have, in many instances, provided extra stocks of fuel. It is believed the Cleveland district can run a fortnight longer without a fresh supply.

LOYAL AND TRUE.—Kidney-Wort is loyal and true to nature's principles in its process of curing kidney and liver disease, or acute rheumatism. These disorders come from vitiated blood and weak organic movement. The medicine renews vitality. It is excellent for the piles. For sale by all Druggists.

—Latest sensations—Dollar schools.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO FIGHT THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, April 13.—At a well attended caucus of Republican Senators yesterday afternoon, there was an interchange of views concerning the course to be pursued by the minority of the Senate in regard to the Army Appropriation bill. No formal action was taken but it was agreed that every possible effort should be made to defeat the passage of the bill in its present shape, for the reason mainly that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of a posse comitatus on election days for the execution of civil process of any and all descriptions issued by United States authority.

GEN. PORTER'S VINDICATION.

The Board of Officers which met last year by order of the President to re-examine the case of General Fitz John Porter have made their report. With entire unanimity they have come to the conclusion that he was unjustly convicted by the court martial that tried him. They think the disparaging expressions he used respecting General Pope, his superior commander, were indiscreet and indefensible, and that "to that indiscretion was due in a very great measure the misrepresentation both of his motives and his conduct and his consequent condemnation." The Board close their report by stating that in their opinion "justice requires at the President's hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to that position of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service."

WHAT CHANDLER IS UP TO IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Post.

If the stalwart rural Republicans who make up their estimate of Zach Chandler from his ferocious speeches, could see him occasionally at Wormley's as he unbends in a social glass, with General Joe Johnston, and assures that Confederate brigadier, between his hiccoughs, that he thinks he is a d—d clever fellow and a "perser-peffeck gen'lm'n," they would get over the idea that he eats his beef raw and rides to the Capitol on a columbiad.

A MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLE.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Dayton are doing a good work in this community by circulating among our people their magnificent *Pictorial Family Bibles.* This is one of the most superb editions we have ever seen. The binding is elegant, tasteful and substantial. The press work is done in the best style, and the paper is of the finest quality.

Being determined that their Bibles shall not be surpassed by any other edition in print, the publishers have added to it an abridgment of Dr. William Smith's great Dictionary of the Bible. This is a complete book in itself, and would make an octavo volume of over six hundred pages. Its reputation as the best Bible Dictionary is world-wide, and each subscriber to this Bible thus obtains it *free.*

Another prominent feature is a History of All the Religious Denominations of the World. These accounts are clear and comprehensive, and are full of valuable information.

An accurate and detailed description of the Holy Land is given, followed by an interesting description of Jerusalem and its sacred places. The Life of the Saviour and the Lives of the Apostles are also given at considerable length, and in such a manner as to be of great service to every reader of the Bible. The Wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness are related, and the Tabernacle and Temple are described with great minuteness. Another feature to which we would call particular attention is a series of Scripture illustrations, remarkable for its completeness. It embraces a series of comprehensive descriptions of the Manners and Customs of the Nations of the Ancient World, of Biblical Antiquities, Scenery, Natural History, etc., etc. Then follow a large number of chronological and other valuable tables designed to promote and facilitate the study of the Sacred Scriptures. The most careful student of God's word, the most exacting seeker after truth will find all his wants supplied in this single volume.

The book is magnificently illustrated. It contains over 2,000 fine engravings, many of which are by the great artist, Gustave Dore. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $30,000.

Between the Apocrypha and the New Testament is a beautifully lithographed marriage certificate, which makes this Bible an especially appropriate wedding present. This is followed by a handsome Family Record, consisting of four quarto pages, finely lithographed. At the end of the volume is a photograph album, with spaces for sixteen portraits.

The National Publishing Company's Bibles weigh from one to three pounds more than any other Family Bibles published in the United States. This is proof positive that they are more solid and substantial than any other Bibles. It proves that they are printed on heavier paper, and bound with heavier and more durable material. They are published in German also.

We cordially commend this Bible to our readers. No home should be without it. The price is astonishingly low, and within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B. Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.
10 ap 4t

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A writer in Louisiana speaking of the negro exodus says:

One day in this district, I am told by a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the fact, when discontent was loudest, a pedler of tinware made his appearance. The man was the bearer of good tidings in a number of handbills, making the largest promises to the dissatisfied of lands upon the Kansas and Topeka Railroad, all of which were handsomely illustrated. A gentleman who saw these bills told me they showed how the farms would look the first year and how the second and how the third. On the fourth year no cultivation would be necessary; no labor would be required, except to gather the crops, which were always abundant. The lands were to be had for nothing, free teams and ploughs were to be thrown in as a further inducement, and the general government would give a generous bonus of $500 besides. One man, it was stated, had found a silver mine on his land, all of which he got for nothing. This, I am creditably informed, was the cause of the great negro move on Kansas.

When questioned where they were going every one answered readily to Kansas. What they were going to do there none seemed to know. One would suppose they had a secret they were afraid to divulge. When many arrived at St Louis they were perfectly destitute, and work was offered them by some of the road contractors there. This was persistently refused. They were bound to Kansas, and to Kansas they would go. They had no time to stop for anything.

Railroad Lands.

It is reported here that one of the railroads in Kansas has received lands from the government which must revert back to the donator shortly if the lands are not settled upon. If this is true it may serve to explain some theory of this curious mystery. One thing is certain I learn that Kansas was the only destination of all the negroes that have left Louisiana, and the bait that enticed them was assuredly located there.

The exodus of negroes from Louisiana and Mississippi to Kansas shows no signs of cessation. The St. Louis Republican states that hundreds of colored emigrants had arrived in that city on the previous day on their to the Northwest, and on the same day the steamboat Dufree started up the Missouri River with seven hundred emigrants. It was reported that thousands more were on the banks of the Mississippi awaiting an opportunity to go North. The land owners in the parishes of Louisiana most affected by the drain are taking measures to induce the negroes to stay at home, but so far all efforts to stop the flight of the blacks have proved ineffectual.

Cario, Ill., April 5.—Captain Paul Boyton arrived here this afternoon. He left Paducah, Ky., fifty miles above here here, at half-past two this morning and had a good fight to reach this point. At four o'clock the rocket was fired which was the signal that the plucky voyager had entered the Mississipi.

SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.—In kidney and liver difficulties there is improper action of the vital forces. Kidney-Wort, by its mild but sure effect on the stomach and bowels, carries off the disease and and gets rid of all bad humors. It will check diarrhea. For sale by all Druggists.

One hundred English farmers go into bankruptcy every week on account of the imporiation into England of American beef, says a high English authority.

Of course take your annual trip to the country,—but don't forget Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, that indispensible help in every emergency. Costs only 25 cents a bottle.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

On Wednesday 9th the judicial salary bill was defeated in the senate. In the house the riot damages bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 103 yeas to 96 nays. Messrs. Gephart and Murray voted with the yeas. Wolf of Union boldly charged that two members had been offered a bribe to vote for the bill, whereupon an investigating committee was appointed.

The committee to investigate our State College receives $600 to pay expenses.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In a previous vote on this bill, Mr. Murray, one of our members was absent, hence his name did not appear upon the yeas and nays. The votes below, however, show his record upon this question, which we publish in justice to him.

Mr. Faunce, on March 19, proposed to amend as follows—Provided that the provisions of this act shall apply and take effect upon the present Legislature.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. J. D. Walker and Mr. D. L. Sherwood, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Ackerly
Boone
Bowman
Bradford
Brant
Butler
Campbell, Wm
Cassidy
Dewoodey
Dorrance
Dunham
Early
Emery, Lewis
Fabel
Faunce
Fenlon
Flinn
Foster
Fulton, A H
Fulton, W T
Gammell
Gaus
Gearing
Graff
Graham, Geo H
Hackett
Hall
Hines
Holman
Humphreys,
Jones
Kincaid
Knittle
Landis, Jno H
Law
Leighty
Lerch
Liggett
Madill
Magill
McCachram
McCandless
McConnell
McFarlan
McKee
Messenger
Miller
Miner
Murray
Newbaker
Nichols
Porter
Provins
Reeder
Rhoads
Riegel
Roberts
Seanlan
Schell
Schreck
Seaton
Sherwood, D L
Shoener
Short
Smith, C A
Smith, Jno B
Smith, J E
Smith, S J
Stephens, A W
Stephens, Jno W
Thickstun
Vanderslice
Voegtly
Walker, Alex
Walker, Jas D
Warden
Watson
Weist
Welsh
Wheeler
White, J B
White, W R
Wolfe
Woodruff
Worthington
Zern

NAYS.

Baldwin
Banks
Bennett
Blackmer
Borduer
Brooks
Burgess
Burton
Campbell, A B
Cargill
Caughey
Clarke
Colborn
Coary
Crawford
Dannehower
Davis, A C
Demuth
Donahue
Doyle
Drum
Eberly
Edwards
Eldred
Elliott
Emery, David
Etter
Evans
Farr
Foust
Frazer
Fullerton
Fulmer
Gantz
Garrett
Gatchell
Gentner
Gephart
Gilland
Gillespie
Graham, William
Hallowell
Harkness
Heller
Hewit
Hill, John
Hill, Jos M
Hill, Wm
Holgate
Hoverter
Hoyer
Huhn
Jarecki
Kahl
Kirk
Kochersperger
Landis, Jos H
Leigh
Lewis
Lowing
Maclay
Maneely
Mapes
Marker
Matlack
Mooney
Moore
Morris
Myers
Nakel
Neall, A C
Neill, James
Nicholson
O'Lenihan
O'Neill
Palsgrove
Patterson, W H
Patterson, W H
Petroff
Phillips
Pollock
Redfern
Reynolds, Jno A
Reynolds, T J
Rumberger
Schaeffer
Silverthorn
Smith, Geo F
Snavely
Souder
Strien
Sweney
Taylor
Thompson
Truby
Underwood
Walter
Wilson
Yarger
Long, *Speaker*

Yeas, 86. Nays, 100. The question was determined in the negative.

On March 26, on reconsideration and final passage of the bill, Mr. Kirk said:

Mr. Kirk. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as several members of the House seem to think they were unjustly deprived of the privilege of recording their votes upon the salary bill, I move that the vote by which that bill was defeated yesterday be reconsidered.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. D. L. Sherwood, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Anderson
Bennet
Boone
Bordner
Bowman
Bradford
Brant
Brooks
Butler
Campbell, Wm
Cargill
Cassidy
Caughey
Dannehower
Dewoodey
Dorrance
Doyle
Drum
Eberly
Eldred
Emery, Lewis
Fabel
Foust
Fulton, A H
Fulton, W T
Gammell
Gephart
Graff
Graham, Geo H
Hackett
Hall
Hallowell
Harkness
Heller
Hill, John
Hines
Holman
Hoverter
Hoyer
Humphreys
Jones
Kahl
Kincaid
Knittle
Landis, Jno H
Landis, Jos H
Leighty
Lerch
Liggett
Maclay
Madill
Marker
Matlack
McCachran
McConnell
McFarlan
Messenger
Miller
Miner
Moore
Morris
Murray
Newbaker
Nichols
Nicholson
Noble
Patterson, Findley
Phillips
Porter
Provins
Reeder
Reynolds, Jno A
Rhoads
Riegel
Roberts
Seanlan
Schaeffer
Schell
Schrock
Seaton
Sellers
Shear
Sherwood, D L
Short
Smith, Jno B
Smith, J E
Smith, S J
Stephens, A W
Stephens, Jno W
Thickstun
Warden
Watson
Welsh
White, J B
White, W R
Wolfe
Woodruff
Worthington
Zern

NAYS.

Ackerly
Bailey
Baldwin
Barrett
Blackmer
Burgess
Burton
Campbell, A B
Clarke
Colborn
Coary
Crawford
Demuth
Donahue
Dunham
Earley
Edwards
Elder
Elliott
Etter
Evans
Farr
Faunce
Fenlon
Flinn
Frazer, *Speaker pro tem*
Fullerton
Fulmer
Garrett
Gatchell
Gaus
Gearing
Gentner
Gilland
Gillespie
Graham, Wm
Greenawalt
Hazlet
Hewit
Hill, Jos M
Hill, Wm
Holgate
Huhn
Jarecki
Kirk
Kockersperger
Law
Leigh
Lewis
Lowing
Maneely
Mapes
Magill
McCandless
McCloskey
McKee
Mitchell
Mooney
Myers
Neall, A C
Neill, James
O'Lenihan
O'Neill
Palsgrove
Patterson, W H
Petroff
Pollock
Redfern
Reynolds, T J,
Rumberger
Shoener
Silverthorn
Smith, Geo F
Snavely
Souder
Strien
Taylor
Thompson
Vanderslice
Voegtly
Walker, Jas D
Walter
Wheeler
Wilson
Yarger

Yeas, 99. Nays, 86. The question was determined in the negative

At the time the vote was taken on the indefinite postponement of the riot bill, Apr. 1, Mr. Murray was home on leave of absence; on the bill proper on Thursday 3, Mr. Murray cast his vote against the bill. The above will serve to make Mr. Murray's record clear upon two important measures.

ENGLISH SUPPLY TRAIN ATTACKED BY ZULUS.

Cape Town, March 25.—A convoy of supplies, proceeding from Derby to Luneburg escorted by 104 men of the Eightieth Regiment was attacked at daybreak on March 12th, on the banks of the Intombe river by 4,000 Zulus, under Umbelini. Owing to previous alarm the British were under arms but were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Captain Noriarty and 40 men were killed and 20 missing. The fate of the wagon drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harwood with 40 men succeeded in reaching Luneburg. One hundred and fifty men of the Eightieth Regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fight and recovered a quantity of rockets and ammunition and buried the dead. Twenty wagons containing supplies were lost. The relief column for Ekowe will start on March 28th.

A DARK BUSINESS OUTLOOK—DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET.

London, April 2.—David McIver, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Line and member of Parliament, writes that he does not know of any nation whose trade prospects are so gloomy as Great Britain's. British exports to the United States are comparatively nothing in volume or value. The balance of trade is so overwhelming against Great Britain that he sees nothing except ruin for home industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is allowed to continue. The export trade from Liverpool to the United States is so small that when the restrictions on the importation of United States cattle are removed, it is intended to make outward voyages with water ballast only, the ship owners being unwilling to scramble for the little outward freight recently carried as ballast at nominal rates.

Augusta, Ga., April 5.—The extreme cold weather for the past forty-eight hours has killed fruit and early vegetables in Georgia and South Carolina.

What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

A German dealer recently received 32,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 dead aquatic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings of birds of all kinds for ladies bonnets.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by *James D. McCabe.*

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by Jas. D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired; and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in lifelike colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages, and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of the book is a full History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.

This is the only complete History of the World in print, and it should be read by every intelligent person.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B. Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.
10ap 4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Apr. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr. being the 28th day of Apr 11879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 102 year of Independence of the United States.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK,
is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

"It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.
Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 123 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. mar27ly

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

Spring Business

Is now fully under way, and the inducements offered are of a character that cannot fail to be highly attractive to every buyer within reach of Philadelphia. We have an immense stock in everyone of our THIRTY DEPARTMENTS, reaching in the 2 departments of Silks and Dress Goods to

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The latest bargains in the

SILK DEPARTMENT

ARE

100 PIECES
SOLID COLOR LYONS SILK,
24 inches wide,
AT ONE DOLLAR.
In all the new colorings

This is the widest and best Lyons Silk ever offered at the price, and the identical goods can be found on the counters of most of the leading retail houses at $1.25.

86 PIECES
BLACK SILKS,
24 inches wide,
AT ONE DOLLAR,
Made by SAVOIE ET CIE LYONS.

This is undoubtedly the best One Dollar Black Silk ever placed on any counter in America.

All the finer grades of both Black and Colors are displayed in unsurpassed assortment at equally low prices in proportion to quality. In FANCY and SUMMER SILKS we also offer the greatest possible attractions.

DRESS GOODS.

A few of the latest bargains in this department are:

ALL WOOL BEIGES.
FOUR QUALITIES, In 23 and 24 inches.
PRICES: 25, 31, 35 and 37½ cts.
THREE QUALITIES. In 34 to 36 inches,
PRICES: 50, 60 and 65 cts
FIVE QUALITIES. In Cashmere Beige.
PRICES: 60, 65, 75, 87½c and $1.00.

MEDIUM PRICE TEXTURES.
OSBORNE SUITINGS, at 37½c.
ANGLESIA SUITINGS, at 25c.
SAXONY SUITINGS, at 50c.
STEVENS' CHECKS, at 25c.
SILK FANTAISIE STIPES, at 31c.
FRENCH PLAIDS, at 37½c.

Our assortment of Dress Goods is bewildering and includes all the best productions of French, English and American Looms.

BLACK GOODS.

Some of the latest bargains in this department are:

IN BLACK CASHMERES

These goods made to our own express order are believed to be perfect in every essential point—color, quality, and especially reliability in wear.

Keeping no inferior goods, prices range as follows:
40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 87½ and $1.00.

IN HENRIETTA CLOTHS.

The prices begin at 87½ cts. and advance regularly 12½ cts., viz:
87½c, $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.62½, $1.75, $1.87½ and $2.00,

We imported these goods largely, having had them made to our own direct order, as usual, but never before have they come to us so nearly perfect in quality color and general appearance, as this season.

We also show the largest and most attractive stock of

BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES

Ever shown in Philadelphia, either at wholesale or retail, are at the most moderate prices.

We invite especial attention to the department for

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And particularly to our three grades of carefully made

MENS' SHIRTS,

Which are believed to be the best goods ever offered at the prices:

"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1.00.
"THE STANARD," 88 CENTS.
"THE FAVORITE," 75 CENTS.

NIGHT SHIRTS.

BOY'S SHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY, &C., &C.

In ordering, give size of collar worn.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send directly to the house for samples of whatever you may need, and secure the advantages of our low prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS.

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,
BOOTS and SHOES
also a LARGE VARIETY of
CHILDREN'S SHOES, at
LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,
opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

KIDNEY-WORT

A Purely Vegetable Remedy,
The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
PILES, GRAVEL,
CONSTIPATION,
LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM,
DIABETES.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "It works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in a fashionable style. 1july

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.
Mr. Albert Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.
Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH.
nov1

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only.* E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dec5

ALL GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES
—AT THE—
BEE-HIVE
ONE PRICE
EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROOM LATELY OCCUPIED BY BUNNELL & AIKENS, I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY GOODS, in all latest Spring Styles.
BLACK GOODS AND SILKS.
SHAWLS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
CARPETS—BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS. CURTIN LACE AND CLOTH, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS, TIES, CORSETS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.
J. H. SAULAND,
BELLEFONTE.
20 mar 3m

.........Special Notices.........

THE WORLD'S BALM.
Dr. L. D Weyburn's Alterative Syrup,
A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure
RHEUMATISM,
Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.
Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 388, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address R. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address
30 jan6m Dr. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my4-72

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.
New Furniture. New Management, 23 jan 1y

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 7nov9m

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medic purposes always kept. may31 7.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

$20 Made in a single day, Jan. 30th, by an agent. Send 1 cent stamp for particular, Rev. S. T. Buck, Milton, Pennsylvania. 10 ap 1m

PENSIONS!
All Soldiers, wounded or injured, can now obtain pensions; under the new law to date from discarge. Address at once with stamp for blanks and new Soldier's circulars. W. C. BERINGER & CO., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Oldest Claim Agency in the State.
10 ap 4t

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRED. KURTZ.............................EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 17, 1879.

A special despatch from San Antonio says Tom Lemon, a notorious horse thief, was shot dead while resisting arrest. Lemon fired first but missed the officer, who then shot Lemon through the heart with a rifle.

◆

Paint which is put on in the Fall will last nearly or quite as long again as the same grade which is applied in the Spring or Summer. The extreme hot weather of Summer months is not favorable either for the preservation or the fine appearance of paint.

◆

A MISSING MAN'S SKELETON FOUND.

Halifax, March 31.—Dr. MacDonald mysteriously disappeared from Dartmouth on the east side of Halifax harbor about 30 years ago, and it was supposed at the time that he had been murdered for his money. Yesterday his skeleton was found under the flooring of the house where he had boarded with a man named Thorpe, who was arrested on suspicion at the time of Dr. MacDonald's disappearance, but as no evidence was procurable he was discharged. Thorpe is still alive in Pictou county, and will be rearrested.

◆

THE WATER TORTURE IN JAPAN.

The originators of this cruel device relied upon the torments of thirst as more powerful than mere corporeal suffering. The prisoner is confined for several days to an extremely salt diet, without rice or water. When two or three days have passed, the craving for water becomes incessant, and the sufferings of the tortured man approach the bounds of insanity. Efforts are then made to obtain confession by subjecting the sufferer to the agony endured by Tautains when in the infernal lake, whose water he could not touch. On all sides the thirst-distracted prisoner beholds water—water for which he would sacrifice everything—but which he cannot touch except upon the conditions of a confession.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring WagonS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, th will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 8 tf.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

HURRAH!

—FOR—

CHEAP JOHN.

CENTRE HALL

The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which will be sold at the

Lowest Prices.

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
at lowest prices.

....

Best Sole Leather

always on hand Give us a call immediately.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

W R. CAMP'S

POPULAR

Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don t buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business.
I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

J. A. Cottle & Bro.,

—MERCHANT TAILORS,
CENTRE HALL.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this vicinity that they are prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to that line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had many years experience they guarantee all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicit a share of the public patronage.
ap3 y

Harness, Saddles, &c.

The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY

now offered at the old stand. Designed especilly for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 17, '79.

The quickest way to expel foul air from a well is to heat a bar of iron red-hot, and lower it down into the water, the sudden formation of steam is effectual.

◆

BIG FIRE AT MIRAGOANE.

Five Thousand Persons Homeless—Loss $1,000,000.

New York April 4.—Miragoane was destroyed by fire on the 16th of March. The Haytien government is sending relief. Five or six thousand persons have been rendered homeless. The property destroyed included 50 000 bags of coffee, 1,800,000 pounds of legwood of which 800,000 pounds were to have been shipped to France and the remainder to New York. The loss is about $1,000 000.

◆

HAD TWINS AT SIXTY.

Aunt Phillis, an old negro woman, living at Biggus Powell's, six miles below Yancyville, on the Yancyville and Milton road, has just given birth to twins. Phillis is sixty years of age. The funniest is the old woman stoutly persits that they had no father. There is an excellent mineral spring on Mr Powel's land, and the old woman insists that it came from drinking Mr. Powell's mineral water.—Reidsville (N. C.) Times.

◆

The process of leveling the ground for a central railway terminus at Strasburg has led to the discovery of very many stone coffins, evidently dating from the Roman period, a discovery which confirms the belief long entertained that this place was the site of a Roman burial ground. Canon Straub, the president of the local historical society, who takes a great interest in all such matters, has obtained from the military authorities the assistance of several pioneers, and is making much deeper excavations at the new central station in the hope of laying bare the whole plan of the Roman cemetery and of discovering some objects of special interest to antiquaries.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is kindly solicited. 11 apr, 1 y

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico
are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

NEW

Grocery and Confectionery,

AT CENTRE HALL.

The undersigned has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery, and will always keep a full line of goods, at lowest possible prices, and kindly asks a share of the public patronage. His stock consists of

COFFEES,
SUGERS, TEAS, SYRYPS,
SOAPS, SALT.

All kinds of
CHOICE TOBACCOES AND SEGARS,
and all fruits of the season generally in Stock.

BEST SWEET POTATOES.

Also a full line of CONFECTIONERIES

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

I sell low for CASH and PRODUCE.

26sept y C. DINGES.

D. F. LUSE,

PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining
OAK, WALNUT,
CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable.

20 apr tf.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashire

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 17, '79.

☞TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—If you wish to see some of the finest syrups manufactured, go to Wolf's Store.

—Halfmoon post-office has been changed to Stormstown.

—The weather is fine and milder than a few days ago.

—Now who can beat this: A new suit for $2,40, a shirt for 25 cts; and hats at 23 cts,—at Newman's!

—Judge Orvis is in Wasington in the interest of Mr. Curtin.

—Dr. Neff, on Tuesday in falling down stairs at Mrs. Miller's, broke a rib and received other slight injuries.

—G. W. Keene and John Stover of Penn, left for Kansas on the 8th inst. Greeley's advice? Go west.

—Go to Cheap John now at Centre Hall, who will sell off a big lot of all kinds of Clothing at cost. Remember, at cost. This is a chance for bargains never before offered in Centre Hall, and may never again be had. Now is the time to get a good suit cheap. The stock must go, Mr. Guggenheimer is determined to sell it off, if he must sacrifice it. Remember, cheap John will sell you clothing AT COST.

—Jacob Fillman's sawmill in Hartly tp., Union county, was destroyed by fire a short time ago.

—We hear it reported that Mr. Aaron Luckenbach has been seen in Nebraska, where he intends to locate.

—Jno. T. Lee's left hand got into a little unpleasantness with a circular saw, the other day. The saw came off best, and John carries the hand in a sling.

—NEW MARBLE YARD.—W. J. Guest & Co., have opened a marble yard at Centre Hall, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

—Charles Maus, of Lewisburg, aged 85, smoked a pipe in bed, a spark set the bed clothes on fire, and Mr. Maus was so badly burned that he died two days thereafter. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

—Do you need a buggy or any kind of wagon, go and see Jno. T. Lee, at his coach shops, in Centre Hall, and inspect his work; he offers bargains in vehicles.

—No use running against Newman in selling Clothing—he is King and keeps ahead. But it is a great deal of use to run against Newman if you wish to *buy* Clothing, for he sells cheaper and better goods than all the rest, and consequently sells as much, if not more, than all others in the county.

—Washington Iron Works lost a large stable by fire on Tuesday night, one mule and some other property.

—A big stick of poplar timber was rafted in Curry's run this Spring by Daniel Freyer, which squared thirty-four inches and was thirty-four feet in length.

—Ed. Hess don't believe in Kansas either, and is said to have written, "Young man, don't go west."

—The most extensive assortment of new boots and shoes, has just been received by Powers & Son, in Bush's arcade—larger and better then all others put together. Their goods is better made and of better material than you mostly find and they pride themselves upon their superiority for quality, assortment and low prices.

—J. R. Norris, formerly Wimer and Norris, of Lewistown, is in town with his Portable Photograph Room. Call and get work done soon as his stay is limited.

—On Monday evening money sold at 33⅓ per cent. premium, at the meeting of the Millheim Building and Loan association.

—The Beehive! the Beehive! the Beehive! This is all the talk now throughout the county among men, women and children—that Bauland's new exclusive dry goods store, known as the Beehive, sells the best styles of goods, keeps the best assortment, and sells much lower than any other dare undertake. The run is astonishing at the Beehive.

—Remember jurors, witnesses, and all others that the Bush house gives you the best accommodations at the most reasonable rates. Try the Bush house.

—Mr. C. Ezra Finkel, of Greenbrier, Penn township, left on the 7th inst. for Bloomsburg, to attend the State Normal School, where he expects to graduate. Ezra is a bright young man and will undoubtedly meet with success.

—A few days ago a blind horse which Mrs. John Lingle was driving at Potter's Mills, took fright and ran off. The wagon was upset and Mrs. Lingle was thrown out, breaking one of her legs above the ankle.

The total coal carried over the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad this year, to March 22, was 297,463 tons, an increase of 38,223 tons over the same period last year.

—W. J. Guest & Co., the new marble yard firm at Centre Hall, respectful ly solicit the public patronage.

—Orders keep coming in for rigs, at the shops of Jno. T. Lee. His work seems to meet with great favor by all judges. If you want a cheap, good, and well finished vehicle, Mr. Lee will put it up for you on short notice.

—The people of East Sugar Valley, about four miles east of Logansville, are contemplating the erection of a church edifice in the summer of 1880. Quite a reasonable amount has already been subscribed, and subscriptions are still solicited.

—H. D. Goldman of the Standard Clothing store, invites all to come to his new location, opposite the Brockerhoff, and see his astonishing lot of new and cheap clothing. He has determined to put out clothing at rates that will surprise the purchaser on account of low prices. Pitch in and save money at the Standard Clothing Hall.

—Every farmer needs Fitzhugh's American Hay Elevator. It will save fully one-half the labor now expended in unloading and stowing or stacking hay or straw. Every farmer knows what this saving is worth in the hurry and heat of harvest. It costs but little. It will last a life time. It is fully guaranteed. Any parts that may be broken by fair treatment, will be replaced free of cost.

JAS. B. LEE, Centre Hill, is agent for this Elevator. 10ap8

—Gone up! The Standard Clothing store, has gone up from the corner of Allegheny street, to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Cooke, opposite the Brockerhoff, where you can see mountains of coats, pants, and vests which Mr. Goldman says he will offer less than the lowest elsewhere. This is the biggist offer out for new Clothing. 10 ap tf

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—CAMPHOR MILK—Dr. Oberholtzer's Liniment has been tested by thousands, and has proved to be of the highest value to the community. It has effected many cures in Rheumatism, Sores, Swellings, Sprains and Frosted Feet, and many persons recommend it for Cuts, Galls & Swellings in horses. It costs 25 cents. J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 27 mar 1m

—SPRING MILLS.—Our Sabbath school was opened on last Sabbath, by electing Peter Wilson, Supt. Cap Hassenplug has moved to Mifflinburg; his health not much improved. J.). Long's finger board still says one do for wheat. W. A. Kerlin still continue to make good flour. J. J. Conde is doing his level best to get his new house up. Peter Phillips has moved and is going to start up his planing mill as soon as possible. X.

—How much the people of Centre county owe to Sechler's grocery for keeping wholesome groceries and none but fresh goods all the time, can not be estimated. Much of the general health is owing to this fact. It is the trash and stale and unfit food that we gulp down, imposed upon the community by dishonest dealers, that breeds one half the disease you find in the family. You never find any goods of this latter class offered at Sechlers; that firm not only has an eye to the health of their customers, but they sell at prices to suit the times.

—Still they steal. On the night of the 7th inst., some thief or thieves, gained entrance into Mr. Ertle's mill in Penn township, and stole therefrom some flour belonging to Daniel Geary. They entered on the second story.

—On Wednesday night of last week Mrs. Stover, living along the turnpike west of Millheim, entertained a stranger by giving him a night's lodging, and as a compliment for her kindness he attempted to rob her of some valuables, but found none.

—Do you want fishing tackle of the most superior kind, go to Green's drug store, where you get the best in market, besides fancy and toilet articles and pure and fresh drugs and medicines.

—Monuments, tombstones, and all marble work, made in first class style, at the new yards in this place, by W. J. Guest & Co.

—Valentine's stores on a Saturday can be compared only to Wanamaker's Grand Depot on a small scale.

"A Treasury of Bible Readings" is the title of a valuable new work, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Milroy, Pa., and which has already met with a rapid sale on account of its merit. The Bible reader will find this work a valuable help; the teachings of the Bible are set apart in topics with copious references bearing upon the same, with an index to the topics. It is sold at the low price of 40 cents, cloth cover; 25 cents. paper cover. The work can be had of Mr. John Shannon in this place. 10 ap 3m

—You can dress well as long as you buy your Clothing of Goldman, opposite the Brockerhoff, because there you can get suits so low that you can afford to wear good clothes all the time. The best and biggest stock in the county. Roll up, tumble up, and dress well while you can. 10ap tf.

"If the names, companies, regiments, etc., of soldiers whose remains are interred in any private cemetery are forwarded to the Commissioner of National Cemeteries at Washington, headstones will be furnished for them by the Government."

—Get you monuments and tombstones made at the Centre Hall yards, by W. J. Guest & Co.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Get your fish at Sechlers if you want the freshest and best article in market, at prices that the poorest table can afford to have the best fish.

—Very cheap—Education.

POLITICAL PRISONERS SHOT DOWN IN ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE—A BLOODY STORY.

London, April 18, 1879.—The Kieff correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Journal* gives the following account of the outbreak among the political prisoners last month, which was briefly mentioned by telegraph at the time:—"The persons under arrest in the Kieff Prison resolved some time ago to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed by one of the conspirators. The authorities allowed the prisoners to continue the excavation. When the tunnel was completed and the prisoners had entered it, one after the other, intending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts, soldiers, previously posted at the openings, shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, stopped and remained in the tunnel, soldiers were sent in from behind and the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceeding seemed to give the officials much amusement, and the Director of the Kieff Prison has been praised and decorated for having acted with such cleverness and decision.' The correspondent adds:—"Quite in keeping with this is a statement published by the Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff in the official *Eparchialn Wedomosti (Diocesan Intelligence)*. He declares that of 500 persons detained at that prison 200 died within four months. One of the heaviest charges, it will be remembered, made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was brutal treatment of prisoners, in consequence of which the health of most of them has quite broken down. Many of them are dying and some have been driven mad."

SITTING BULL.

An Indian Story of the Death of Custer.

Chicago, April 10.—A letter to the *Tribune* from Wood Mountains, North-west Territory, March 28th, says sitting Bull is on the American side of the line, on Tunerman's Creek. His camp is greatly split up, and he has now only a few lodges with him. The great scarcity of fuel in this region necessitating his removal—as the timber here, which is very scarce is about consumed—he must either be on the American side or come into the mountains and starve, as the buffalo are all on the American side. Black Moon, with about two hundred lodges, is camped near the Wood Mountains' foot.

The correspondent gives an Indian account of the death of Custer. The Indians say that after the general stampede Custer tried to rally his men around him. He waved his pistol in the air and shot it off twice to attract his men. Two or three gathered around him, but as the Indians still continued to advance one of the soldiers tried to run away. Custer fired at him and killed him, and then, seeing the case quite hopeless, the Indians gathered around from all parts, turned his revolver on himself, preferring to die by his own hand. The Indians say that they think this person was Custer, as he was a Chief, but they are not certain of the fact. "Rain-in-the-face" took a soldier prisoner, but he was not allowed to live long, as he was killed at a dance that followed the fight. The Indians here all agree on one thing—that the number of Indians killed in the fight was thirty-six. They give their names.

THE VICTIMS OF THE SZEGEDIN DISASTER.

London, April 11.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says careful inquiry shows that a total of 60 victims of the Szegedin disaster have been buried down to the 6th inst. Other corpses found and well ascertained cases of drowning make the total loss of life 77. The water in the lower parts of the town is still from six to twelve feet deep, so that the ruins in most cases cannot yet be reached. The loss of life is likely to show an increase when the whole of the ruins have been searched, but it will still fall far short of the hundreds whom eye witnesses no doubt sincerely believed they had seen perish in a single day. It is doubtful whether the water can be pumped out in fifty or even a hundred days.

THE SOUDAN FIGHTING.

A special dispatch to the Times from Alexandria says:—"On the day after the battle between the Egyptians and Arabs, under the lead of Suleiman, 5,000 deserters came over to the Egyptian camp. The Egyptians followed the retiring enemy, killed ten chiefs and 2,000 more men and were still in pursuit at last advices. The capture of all the slave depots is considered certain."

A letter from a Federal officer in Idaho gives the particulars of the last Indian outrage. On the evening of February 10, the town of Loon Creek was attacked by Indians. They killed five Chinamen and scalped two and mutilated the bodies. No white men were present, all being at work in the gulch. The Indians took all the provisions, consisting of about 500 pounds of sugar, 4000 pounds of flour and considerable tea coffee and various other articles. They did not leave a house standing in the whole town. It is said the Indians were what are known as the Sheep-Eaters.

Trenton, April 2.—The celebrated trotter, Goldsmith Maid, was delivered of a fine bay horse at Fashion Stud farm last evening. The sire is George Washington. Mr Smith to day refused an offer of $20,000 for it.

The fashion of coloring butter is so universally approved, that dairymen naturally prefer a color which is reliable, uniform in action, harmless in all respects and free from odor or flavor. Such is the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., which is the most desirable article of the kind known.

SHERIFF SALES.

Sheriff Spangler advertises the following sales at the court house, on Sat. April 26, at 1 p. m.:

1. Bellefonte Academy property.
2. Farm of And. Walker, in Ferguson.
3. Lots and hotel property of I. D. Boyer, Aaronsburg.
4. House and lot of Pat. Kelley, Bellefonte.
5. The Underwood sawmill and lands in Potter and Harris.
6. Lot and brick house of John S Gray, in Philipsburg.
7. Lots of Wm. M'Clellan, at Bellefonte.
8. House and lot of David Miller, Millheim.
9. House and lot of Alf. Schell, in Central City.
10. House and lot of A. R. Peters, Milesburg.
11. House and 2 acres, of Jesse Fry, in Boggs.
12. Farm of W. D. Ross, in Harris.
13. House and lot of Dr. P. S. Fisher, in Walker.
14. House and lot of Monroe Armor, Bellefonte.
15. Property of the Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co.
16. House and lot of H. B. Wilcox, Philipsburg.
17. Farm of J. M. M'Kelvey, in Huston.
18. Several houses and lots of Richard Hays, in Philipsburg.
19. House and lot of P. S. Yeager, in Snowshoe.
20. House and lot of Martin Kerin, in Bellefonte.
21. Farm and mountain lands of J. W. Thomas, in Taylor tp.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1879, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Caroline, Luther, Sam'l and Emanuel Weaver, minor children of Jacob Weaver, deceased, as filed by John Rishel, administrator.

2. The account of Robert Kendall, guardian of Annie E. Mokel, (now Webb) minor child of Wm. Mokel, late of College township, deceased.

3. The account of Michael and John Miller, executors of &c., of John Miller, Sr., late of Walker township, deceased, as filed by John Miller, one of the executors

4. The account of Jacob R. Leathers and P. W. Barnhart, executors of &c., of John Hughes, late of Howard township, deceased.

5. The second and final account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.

6. The account of John Nuttall, administrator of &c., of Thomas Nuttall, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased.

7. The account of J. P. Kreider, administrator of &c., of Nancy Kreider, late of Penn township, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of David Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of Henry Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.

10. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Elizabeth Stump, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.

11. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Jane Kuhn, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.

12 The account of Col. John Rishel, administrator of &c., of David Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, as filed by M. L. Rishel and W. F. Rearick, administrators of said John Rishel, deceased

13. The account of C. M. Bower, administrator of &c., of Rachel Irwin, late of Bellefonte, deceased.

14. The account of David S. Bechdel, guardian of Isaac Jeremiah Shearer, Sarah Margaret Shearer, William Franklin Shearer, minor children of Margaret Shearer, deceased.

15. The final account of R. G. Brett, guardian of George Ward, minor child of Uriah Ward, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

16. The account of David and Henry H. Sharer, administrators of Jacob Sharer, late of Walker township, deceased.

17. The account of Daniel Grove, guardian of George P. Hey, minor child of William Hey, late of Harris township, deceased.

18. The account of Henry Bartholomew and Jesse Swartz, executors of &c., of Elizabeth Bartholomew, late of Walker township, deceased.

19. The account of Andrew Guiser, executor of &c., of John Guiser, late of Miles township, deceased.

20. The second partial account of James Duck, Michael Duck, and H. E. Duck, administrators of &c., of J. Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.

21. The first and partial account of John Musser, Jr. executor of &c., of John C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.

22. The final account of James Dunlap, executor of &c., of Mary Long, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

23. The twelfth annual account of John Irwin, Jr. and Daniel Rhoades, surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, deceased.

24. The account of John P. Moore, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Smith, late of Harris township, deceased.

25 The account of Wm. B. Turner, administrator of &c., of Esther Yethers, late of Centre county, deceased.

26. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Samuel R. Gault, minor child of Samuel Gault, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.

27. The third partial account of Joseph Baker, sole acting trustee and executor of &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris township, deceased.

28 The account of J. H. Reifsnyder, executor of &c., of Jacob Harter, late of Penn township, deceased.

29 The final account of Jeremiah Haines and Jonathan Gramley, executors of &c., of George Gramley, late of Penn township, deceased.

30 The second and final account of Mary Wasson, administratrix *de bonus non* of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

31. The account of Robert L. Shirk and Ezekiel Bing, administrators of &c., of Daniel Shank, late of Milesburg boro. deceased.

32 The account of Alex. C. Chaney, guardian of Francis Bartoe (now dec'd) a minor child of Daniel Bartoe, deceased.

33. The second partial account of Polly Fisher and Jared B. Fisher, executors of &c., of Adam Fisher, late of Gregg township, deceased.

34. The account of John Shannon, one of the administrators of &c., of Jacob Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased.

36. The account of Peter Robb, administrator of &c., of John Robb, late of Curtin township, deceased.

36. The first partial account of Meshick Williams and J. W. Stewart, executor of &c., of Scott Williams, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
3 ap tc Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and State of Penn'a, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same:

Daniel Garman—Tavern—Bellefonte boro
Jacob I Kerman—Saloon—Gregg twp.
Reuben V Shaffer—Tavern—Howard boro
Perry H Stover—Tavern—Penn twp.
Richard Hays—Tavern—Philipsburg boro
Henry C Yeager—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Samuel H Kunes—Tavern—Liberty twp.
David J Meyer—Tavern—Potter twp.
Edward Brown—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Robert Taylor—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Jonath. Kreamer—Tavern—Millheim B.
Robert Loyd—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Fredrick Smith—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
John G Uzzle—Tavern—Snow Shoe twp.
J H Odenkirk—Tavern—Potter twp.
Henry Robb—Tavern—Walker twp.
Getleib Haag—Tavern—Spring twp.
John Anderson—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Jeffrey Hayes—Tavern—Rush twp.
Joel Kling, Jr.—Tavern—Marion twp.
George Hoppes—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
John Copenhaver—Tavern—Taylor T.
Augustus Krom—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Alois A Kohlbecker—Tavern—Boggs twp
William S Long—Tavern—Haines twp.
Isaac D Boyer—Tavern—Haines twp.
Peter Weber—Saloon—Philipsburg B.
Gee I Blackford—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
John Ramsdale—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
W S Musser—Tavern—Millheim B.
James Passmore—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Albert Kauth—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
David H Ruhl—Tavern—Potter twp.
Houseal & Teller—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
C. A. Faulkner—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Shadrack Steffey—Tavern—Ferguson twp.

J. C. HARPER,
3 ap Clerk.

RAISING THE GREAT SPANS OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE WITH HYDRAULIC JACKS.

Easton, April 11.—Since the erection of the Lehigh Valley railroad bridge over the Delaware at this place, three years ago, it has been ascertained that the weight of the two iron spans which rests on the pier near the Jersey shore had caused the iron shoes in which the spans rest to sink about an inch, throwing the structure out of the grade, with the certainty of a still greater depression, owing to the fact that the inside masonry of the pier is not as solid as the outside. To obviate this the bridge Superintendent of the road had an iron plate cast, the edges of which were to rest on the solid stone of the pier. The casting was twelve feet long, three feet three inches wide, with ribs fifteen inches deep and a general thickness of three inches, the whole weighing seven thousand pounds. This was taken to the bridge and lowered into position, the task being accomplished this afternoon. The iron spans weigh 180 tons each, and in order to elevate them hydraulic jacks were used. After the spans were elevated sufficiently the masonry was re dressed and leveled, the huge plate placed in position, and the spans were then lowered without the stopping of a single train. This is considered a great feat in engineering.

From an article on the dangers down in the Penn'a coal mines, we make the following thrilling extract:

The trouble is that at four o'clock when the miners stop work, and at six o'clock when the day men stop work, there is a rush for the wagons, and sometimes as high as twenty or twenty-five persons are crowded into one wagon which endangers their lives on account of the strain upon the rope, which is liable to break.

The rules at most of the collieries are that not more than six men shall get into a car at one time.

One morning last winter when the thermometer was sixteen degrees below zero, eight men crowded themselves into a car, though forbidden by the outside boss. The car was pushed over into the incline of the slope and it had not gone more than five feet before the chain, an inch thick English wire, broke and the car, with eight men ran down twelve hundred feet at a terrific rate of speed. At the bottom of the slope there was an angle and an upward ascent, and instead of the wagon leaving the track and being dashed to pieces it ran about one hundred and forty feet up this ascent, and then backward again, and kept swaying to and fro until it rested in the centre of the valley at the bottom, and not a man was injured. When they jumped out of the wagon an Irishman exclaimed, "Be jabers! that's the fast time anyway." On that same morning at another colliery, an accident happened which it is doubted the like of it for escapes can hardly be equalled. Six persons jumped into a car, and it was pushed over the slope and started down at angle of seventy degrees. It had scarcely started down when the chain, seven-eighths of an inch thick, broke and the men went down eight hundred and thirty feet When the car struck against the rock at the bottom of the slope it was shivered into a thousand pieces. Of course the men expected in going down that they would be killed, but there was not a single man injured out of the six.

Port Jervis, April 10.—At 5 p. m. yesterday Geo. Hass, about 55 years of age, residing near Shohola, Pike county, Pa. cut his wife's throat in a terrible manner and then drowned himself in Shehola creek.

The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. The bill giving women the right to vote for members of school committees came from the Senate for its third reading and was passed.

Seventeen thousand persons in Szegedin and the neighborhood of that city are still subsisting on charity. It has been raining for ten days. The supply of bread is becoming exhausted.

It is rumored in Cabul that the negotiations between Yakoob Khan and the British have failed because the latter insisted on the annexation of Cabul. Such a demand would be in direct contradiction of the statements of the Government in Parliament.

An impromptu mock auction sale of women was amusing and profitable, at first, in a Racine (Wis.) church fair. The young men bid liberally for the attractive girls, and it was all very funny indeed until an ugly but influential sister was put up. The auctioneer was compelled to knock her down at 25 cents, and she was so angry that she put on her things and went home.

Andrew Jones of Chester, Pa., argued with Lizzie Welsh, from 6 P. M. until midnight, in a vain endeavor to convince her that it would be well to marry him. Then he committed suicide, and the girl says that if she had known he was so deeply in earnest she would have accepted him.

Grace Gilbert, in a letter to the Ladies' Floral Cabinet of New York says: "If I were asked why I considered Leamon's Dyes superior to any other, I should say: They are cheaper, more durable; easily and more quickly used; give more beautiful colors, and shades than any others. In fact they are indispensable. Your druggists keep it."

London, April 14.—A dispatch in today's *Telegraph* from Alexandria says a great fire is raging in Cario, and has destroyed blocks of buildings hundreds of yards long.

Troy, April 13.—Stone & Crandell's barn, at Green Island, with eleven horses, was burned at 10½ o'clock last night. Loss $7,000; insurance $5,000. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Wheat is quiet and steady. Sales of 3,000 bushels including Pennsylvania red, at $1 12½@1 13, Pennsylvania and southern amber 1,14½@1 16, and No. 2 western red elevator, at $1 13.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 12.—Wheat No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 89¼c, regular, 87c for cash. Corn fresh, 34c; regular, 31¼c for cash. Oats 22c for cash. Rye dull, at 43¾c @44½c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat	$1.00
Rye,	45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	.45c
Oats,	22c.
Buckwheat,	75c.
Cloverseed,	$3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton,	$20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$4.50
Butter,	12c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	8c.
Shoulders,	6c.
Clean Sides,	6c.
Rags,	2c.
Eggs per doz.,	10c.
Tub washed wool	35c,
Packed butter worked over,	10c.

Coal, Retail.		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 75

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following articles were purchased at constable's sale, on April 14, 1879, as property of Wm. A. Curry, and that the same will be left in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner:

One cook stove, 1 corner cupboard, 1 lot carpet, 6 chairs, 1 table and sink, 1 parlor stove, lounge, carpet, 6 chairs, lot meat, lard, lounge and sundries, bed and bedding, lot carpet, about 200 brick, iron kettle, 2 barrels, 2 bushels apples, meat-bench and sundries, sheet-iron stove, tubs, soap, etc., hand cart and sled, 2 stoves, 1 wood and 1 coal.

17 ap 3t DANIEL FAUBER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin Cauterman, late of Gregg tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JONATH. WEAVER,
17 ap 6t Admr.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary Emrick, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent, to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EMRICK,
20 mar 6t Executor.

A FREE GIFT!

Of a copy of Medical Common Sense Book to any person suffering with Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, or Sore Throat. Send name and post office address, with two 3 cent postage stamps and state your sickness. The book is elegantly illustrated. (144 pp. 12 mo. 1879.) The information it contains, in the providence of God, has saved many lives. The author has been treating diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, as a special practice in Cincinnati, since 1857. Address DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati Ohio. 6t ap 10

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf

Chili and Bolivia have not yet come to blows. The President of Bolivia has however called the country to arms, and of an offer made by wealthy citizens of 50 per cent. of their incomes for war purposes has accepted 10 per cent. In the meantime Peru is making preparations to assist Bolivia and has sent two regiments to the frontiers. Her iron-clad navy is also well prepared for war. The Peruvian Consulate in Valparaiso, Chili, was mobbed recently and the Peruvian coat of arms torn from the door. The Minister of Foreign Affairs apologized the next day. Later advices direct from Valparaiso say the President of Peru has declared for neutrality. Bolivia will act on the defensive and await attack in the interior.

Warren Johnson, aged eighteen, became entangled in the gearing of the flywheel at the entrance of Maffet's shaft in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and before the shaft could be stopped he was crushed to death.

NITTANY AND SUGAR VALLEY RAILROAD.

This favorable route, east and west, is now being brought before the property owners, from Mill Hall to Bellefonte, and from Bald Eagle and Tyrone railway to White Deer Mills, via Sugar Valley, by soliciting township representatives to meet at Tylersville, Saturday, April 12, at 10 a. m.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN MICHIGAN.

Kalamazoo, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon Joshua Walker, of Flowerfield, St. Joseph County, burned his barn, two years' wheat crop and his house, and tried to burn himself and his wife alive. They were saved by a neighbor. Walker stabbed one man who came to Mrs. Walker's rescue. He is subject to epilepsy, and was made ugly by a small provocation in his family.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

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I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

NEWMAN, King Clothier

LARGEST STOCK, BEST STOCK, CHEAPEST STOCK.

Spring Suits, $2.40. Underwear, 20c. Boots, $1.75.

SHIRTS 25 CTS, HATS 23 CTS, AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION,

The Best Bargains ever Offered in Clothing. Is ahead and bound to keep ahead

NEVER BUY CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEn NEWMAN.

I Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by Rev. S. M. Reeder, Mr. Daniel Fisher, of Centre Hall, to Miss Mary A. Shirk, of Potter's Mills.

DIED.

In Mifflinburg, Pa., Saturday evening, April 12, Sarah H., wife of Rev. W. L Heisler, aged 53 years, 3 months, and 11 days. Rev. Crelly of Lewisburg, officiated in English, and Rev. G. Anspach in German.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Henry Bollinger in Millheim, Solomon Long, aged 77 years, 1 month and 2 days.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of his son, in Penn twp., Jacob Immel, aged 77 years, 4 months, and 1 day.

On the 7th inst., at Farmer's Mills, Mr. Calvin Cotherman, aged 28 years, 11 months and 8 days.

For the Reporter.

Lewis Kurtz, died on the 18th of March, 1879, of heart disease; he ate his dinner at noon and was in good health, and at 2 o'clock he fell over dead; was not sick at all but a few moments before his death; he told his folks that he was ready to die. Deceased was born in Germany, in Heidleburg, on Jan. 4, 1815. Came to this country in 1827, with his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and landed in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., where he remained till 1855, then he came west, making Rockgrove township, Stephenson county, Ill., his home. He was a good citizen and a consistent member of the Luth. church for 44 years. He leaves five children. He was a kind father and highly beloved neighbor. Funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Beidler. Text, 116 Psalm, 15 verse.

J. K. Y.,
Orangeville, Ill.

BELLEFONTE

MUSIC STORE.

—o—

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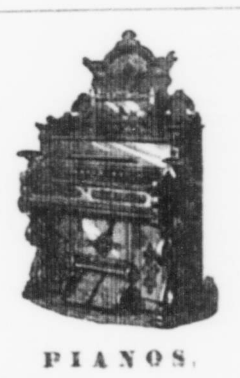
REPAIRING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER



PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

—o—

ORGANS.

ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.

Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS, $2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors, Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22 50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.
Second hand Machines as low as	$5.

—o—

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.

Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box, 4586.

Scheriffs Verkauf.

Kraft mehrerer Writs von fiari facias, lavari facias und venditioni exponas erlaſſen von der Court von Common Pleas von Centre County und an mich gerichtet, wird öffentlich zum Verkauf aufgeboten werden an dem Courthauſe in Bellefonte auf Samſtag den 26ſten April, 1879, um 1 Uhr Nachmittags, das folgend beſchriebene liegend Eigenthum der Vertheidiger—nämlich:

No. 1. All jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück, liegend in der Stadt Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beſchrieben wie folgt: Auf der Nordſeite ſtoßend an das Bridin Vermögen, auf Oſten an eine Alley, ſüdlich an das Friend's Kirchen Eigenthum, weſtlich an das Harris Eſtate, enthaltend etwa zwei Acker, mehr oder weniger,—darauf errichtet ein zweiſtöckiges Steinwohnhaus, zweiſtöckiges ſchul Gebäude, Stall, und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von der Bellefonte Academy.

Ferner:

No. 2. All jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück, liegend in Ferguſon Townſchip, Centre County, Penn'a, grenzend nördlich an Land der Bucher Erben, öſtlich an Land von James Watt, ſüdlich an Länder von John Sholl und weſtlich an Länder von Samuel M'Williams, enthaltend ein hundert und fünf und dreißig Acker, mehr oder weniger, davon etwa ein hundert Acker klar, und darauf errichtet ein zwei-ſtöckiges Främhaus, Block-Scheuer, und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Andrew Walker.

Ferner:

No. 3. All' jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück liegend in der Stadt Aaronsburg, Haines Townſchip, Centre County, Penn'a, und bezeichnet auf dem allgemeinen Plan beſagter Stadt wie folgt: bekannt als Lotte No. 395 ſtoßend an Rachel's Way öſtlich, Aaron's Square ſüdlich, Lotte No. 396 weſtlich und Strawberry Alley nördlich, enthaltend in der Breite entlang dem Aaron's Square 60 Fuß und in der Tiefe entlang der Rachel's Way 200 Fuß—darauf errichtet ein zwei-ſtöckiges Hotel-Gebäude und Stohrhaus, ein zwei-ſtöckiges Wohnhaus, und andere Außengebäude.

Ebenfalls: All' jener Theil oder Portion einer gewiſſen Lotte Grund, liegend in der Stadt Aaronsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, erwähnte Lotte numerirt im allgemeinen Plan der beſagten Stadt als 396, begrenzt und beſchrieben wie folgt: Anfangend am ſüd-weſt Ecke von Lotte No. 395, dann entlang Aaron's Square weſtlich 21 Fuß, u. dann entlang dem Uebrigen derſelben Lotte [No. 396] nördlich 60 Fuß, dann weſtlich 6 Fuß, dann nördlich 120 Fuß, dann öſtlich 5 Fuß, dann nördlich 20 Fuß an die Strawberry Alley, dann entlang beſagter Alley öſtlich 22 Fuß zu der Lotte No. 395, dann entlang beſagter Lotte ſüdlich 200 Fuß zu dem Anfangsplatze. Darauf errichtet eine große Bankſcheuer.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von J. D. Boyer.

Ferner:

No. 4. All' jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück liegend in der Borough von Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beſchrieben wie folgt:—Nördlich an Länder von John P. Harris, öſtlich an Länder von A. G. Curtin, ſüdlich an einer Alley, und weſtlich an Länder des James Haley, frontſeite auf beſagter Alley etwa 70 Fuß, zurück laufend etwa 200 Fuß an Länder von John P. Harris.—Da- [illegible]

an Alexander Duke. Darauf errichtet ein zweiſtöckiges främ Wohnhaus und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Alfred Schell.

Ferner:

No. 10. All' jener gewiſſe Strich oder Lotte Grund liegend an der Pike Straße in der Borough Mileſburg, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beſchrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Front zwanzig Fuß auf Pike Straße, mit derſelben Breite hindurch laufend an die Mill Straße, ſtoßend an Lotte von G. G. Ryman's Hinterlaſſenſchaft auf Südſeite, und Lotte von Alfred Green nördlich, ſeiend Theil von Lotte (No. 125) in dem Plane beſagter Borough, und derſelbe Strich übertragen an Alfred Green und Ehegattin durch Deed datirt Februar 26 1873 an den beſagten Abram R. Peters. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-ſtöckiges främe Gebäude [Stohr- und Wohnhaus mit einander], ein guter främ Stall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von A. R. Peters.

Ferner:

No. 11. All' jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück gelegen in Boggs Townſchip, Centre County, begrenzt und beſchrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Anfangend an einem hickory Baume markirt als ein Ecke, dann an Länder von A. G. Iddings nord 39 Grad weſt 13 Ruthen an einen Steinhaufen, dann an Länder von Peter Bearly und Länder von Lorina T. Trezivulny nord 59 Grad oſt 32½ Ruthen an einen Steinhaufen, dann entlang Länder des beſagten Trezivulny ſüd 49 Grad oſt 13 Ruthen an Steine, dann entlang Länder von John Walter ſüd 59 Grad weſt 32½ Ruthen zum Anfangsplatze. Enthaltend zwei Acker und achtzig Ruthen, ſei es mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-ſtöckiges Främ-Wohnhaus, ein Främſtall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Jeſſe Fry und Suſannah Fry.

Ferner:

No. 12. All' jene gewiſſe Lotte oder Grundſtück gelegen in Harris Townſchip, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt nördlich durch den Nittany Berg und die Valentine's Erben, öſtlich durch Länder von John S. Boal, ſüdlich durch Länder von John Roſs, und weſtlich durch Länder von James M. Roſs. Enthaltend Neunzig Acker, mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein großes Backſteines-Wohnhaus, Bank-Scheuer und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von W. D. Roſs.

Ferner:

No. 13. All' jenes gewiſſe Gebäude und Lotte Grund liegend in Walker Townſchip, Centre County, Penn'a. ſtoßend nördlich an den öffentlichen Weg führend durch Nittany Valley, öſtlich durch Länder von J. M. Garbrick und Daniel Leeb, und ſüd und weſtlich an Länder von Daniel Leeb. Es iſt ein zwei-ſtöckiges främ-Wohnhaus, gebaut auf die Art des Buchſtaben „L", Fronte an der öffentlichen Straße 30 Fuß bei 34 Fuß 6 Zoll öſtlich gegend, die Frontbreite ſüd laufend ſeiend 15 Fuß, und der nach Weſten führende Theil ſeiend 20 Fuß und die reſpektive Länge in dem gefundenen Winkel des Gebäudes ſeiend 21 Fuß auf Süden deutend und 14 Fuß auf Weſten deutend.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Dr. P. S. Fiſher.

Ferner:

No. 14. All' jenes gewiſſe Gebäude und Lotte [illegible]

Theilweiſe gehörend.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company.

Ferner:

No. 16. [illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Henry B. Wilcox.

Ferner:

No. 17. All' das Recht, Titel und Intereſſe von John M. McKelvey [illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von John McKelvey.

Ferner:

No. 18. [illegible]

Ferner:

[illegible]

Ferner:

[illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Richard Hayes.

Ferner:

No. 19. [illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von P. S. Yeager.

Ferner:

No. 20. [illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Martin Kerin.

Ferner:

No. 21. All' das Recht, Titel und Intereſſe von J. W. Thomas [illegible]

Ferner:

[illegible]

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von J. W. Thomas.

Bedingungen Cash. Kein Deed wird [illegible]

John Spangler,
Bellefonte, April 10, 1879. Scheriff.

—H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

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WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

☞Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in☜
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SPRING MILLS,

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SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

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Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

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TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 21, 1876.

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Scoop bonnets are worn.

Poke bonnets are fashionable.

Jabots grow longer and longer.

Plush will be worn all summer.

Cashmeres are very fashionable.

Gilt buttons are the things on boots.

Ladies wear gentlemen's scarf pins.

Shoulder capes are again fashionable.

Basque polonaises will be much worn.

Suits of two shades are out of fashion.

Shirring will be much used this summer.

French ladies of fashion wear only one color.

Shirred fronts are seen on new overskirts.

Large bonnets are preferred to small ones.

Breton is the lace of the passing moment.

Turbans are worn both in and out doors.

The short skirt is as short behind as before.

Breton lace jabots and scarfs are all the rage.

There are 125 kinds of ruching in the market.

The cutaway still retains its hold on fashion.

Crystal beads will decorate summer fringes.

Steel beads are used to stud black satin slippers.

The humblest flowers are preferred this year.

New walking boots are to be higher in the ankle.

The edges of bonnets are left unbound this season.

Myrtle-green is a favorite among the spring shades.

An antelope's head is the last ornament for a fan.

Both high and low turban caps are fashionable.

Black chip is the favorite bonnet for all occasions.

Shirring is very fashionable on all summer garments.

Skirts of short dresses retain their narrow dimensions.

The straw hats, in bright colors, are to be used for traveling.

Lace gloves with long fingers are coming into fashion again.

Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow for full evening toilet.

Suits in two shades of the same color are going out of fashion.

Waistcoats are often made to wear over the basque as under it.

New parasols have flatter tops than the canopy ones of last summer.

Postilion pleats and fan trimmings in the back of basques are revived.

Fichu collarettes and jabot collarettes give a dressy effect to plain toilet.

Panama tweeds, for light summer dresses, look like Panama canvas.

The turban is the fashionable cap for young ladies and young married women.

Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.

Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring.

Immense quantities of Lisle thread gloves have been imported for summer wear.

Garnet, blue glass and crystal are combined in some of the new hair ornaments.

Dark velvet, light shirred satin or India muslin are all used for facing spring bonnets.

Graduated jet balls will be used for the face trimming of black lace bonnets this year.

Shades of yellow, from pale straw or corn, to deep tax and old gold, are very fashionable.

Very large flowers, especially roses and chrysanthemums, are used in bonnet decorations.

Scarfs of fine net, edged with Breton lace are as often worn for bonnet strings as for neckties.

The beetle pins and brooches will be used on both blue, green and white bonnets this year.

Tea rose, old gold and Prince of Wales red will be used to trim black lace bonnets this year.

The marked feature in the new overskirts are the shirred fronts and bouffant back draperies.

Satin folds are not stitched on dresses, but lined with wigan and caught down with blind stitches.

Underskirts have plaited ruffles of Hamburg embroidery, and are made with deep yokes at the top.

Dark red and cream, pale Sevres and tea rose and gendarme-blue and red are to be fashionable combinations.

Balmoral skirts of gray mohair trimmed with one or two plaited flounces, are shown for summer wear.

White cambric waists are made up with ten plaits in front and eight in the back, and have plaited belts.

Princess overdresses of camel's-hair, that can be let down and worn for wrappers are economical novelties.

Crystal glass buttons, sometimes called Rhine pebbles, cut in facets and set in platina are shown for waistcoats.

French bunting, a fine, light wool goods, is the material in use for spring and summer half-mourning costumes.

The cashmeres in alternate glossy and watered stripes are to be used for morning wrappers and dressing sacques.

Blue and lavender are the favorite colors for trimming dress caps. The lace is cashmere, blonde or Breton, as one chooses.

Bonnet strings are tied in a large loose bow under the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a jabot.

The three shapes of the panier are the Ninon, the Ninette and the Mousquetaire. The manufacturers do not seem to have been too fortunate in names.

The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around; this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.

Spring skirts may be trimmed with gedings of pinked-out rose-leaf silk. From five to seven rows of this material are needed, and they are shaded from the deep to the pale tints.

Ribbons in three shades of satin are sometimes used on one bonnet. They are arranged one over the other on the side, and a bow of each is placed on the front above the face trimming.

Bouffant draperies, whether on the hips or back, are placed higher and higher, the fullness more often being placed just below the waist line than lower down on the skirt.

The newest white lawn and cambric waists have the fronts in fichu style, made with a separate piece in six pleats on each side, sewed in the shoulder seams, and tapering to the waist.

The rightside of many of the pattern bonnets is left almost bare. The trimming is massed high on the front and graduated toward the back on the left side, ending there in an elaborate bow; but the right frequently shows only a doubled ribbon, which passes backward and drops to form strings.

Small Feet.

For the sake of having small feet many an otherwise sensible woman will martyrize herself by pinching those unlucky members of the body into boots of a size too small. As a natural and necessary result of such pinching confinement, the foot becomes deformed and larger than it would naturally grow, with large joints and toes turned from a line parallel with the foot, to say nothing of the troublesome corns so annoying and crippling to a large class of young women. The worst results of this crippling custom of wearing small and narrow boots is felt by children when allowed to outgrow their boots. It is poor economy to allow the young to wear boots when the feet have become too large for them, since deformity of the feet is easily produced at this time. When the boot is too short and the heel too high, the ingrowing of the nails is a perfectly natural result. Children will have sufficient ills to contend with without this crippling from deformed feet, the most prominent cause of which small and badly-fitting boots and sho

Fashions for Children.

Among the latest Parisian fashions in children's suits, says a New York paper, are the following models: For a miss about twelve years of age, a pretty suit is composed of pearl-colored faille and cachemire, trimmed with seal-colored feathers. The princess dress is cut in the English style, and trimmed on the lower part of the skirt with two plaited flounces, surmounted by a band of feathers. The front of the dress consists of a plaited faille plastron, the one piece also forming the deep turned-down collar. This is bordered on either side with the same trimming. Down the middle of the back of the waist there is also a plaited faille trimming, forming two bands, which separate at the waist. These bands extend down on the skirt, forming the side trimming of plaited flounces, with which the back of the skirt is covered. On the lower part of the plaited bands is a faille pocket, trimmed with gilt buttons, and a band of feathers. On the end is a ribbon bow. The sleeves have plaited cuffs, trimmed with buttons and feathers. This feather trimming can be replaced by fringe.

Green cachemire and blue faille make an excellent child's costume. A deep plaited flounce trims the lower part of the skirt. It is separated in the center in front by a plated piece placed crosswise. Above the plaited flounce is another narrow one placed on very full, and taken up in front above the crosswise plaited piece in a point. It is surmounted by a blue faille fold or piping. Loops of blue ribbon fall over the point. Up the front of the skirt are three bias bands of cachemire, finished with a blue faille cording. They extend up the front in curves, like the plaited trimming below. These bands are fastened down on either side by mother of pearl buckles. A faille cording is taken across the middle of the waist in a curve, and sewed in the seam under the arm. This dress opens in the back, from the neck down, only about twelve inches deep. The sleeve is trimmed with a faille plaiting, surmounted by a band of the same. The deep collar is of lace applique on a blue faille collar.

Another combination is plain-colored faille and ivory-white cachemire de l'Inde. The faille skirt has two plaited flounces. From the neck down is a plastron plaited in hollow plaits, the plaits becoming much larger toward the lower part of the skirt. The cachemire tunique is cut up in the back. It is open in front over the plastron, and joined by two bands buttoning over; one is across the breast, and the other over the skirt. The deep collar has faille revers. The sleeves are trimmed with a faille plaiting, surmounted by a cuff of the same goods.

Horrors of a Prairie Fire.

A Topeka (Kan.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes: Another terrible prairie fire is reported from Bittle Creek, north of Lincoln Center, Lincoln county, which destroyed everything in its path, and resulted in the death of three persons. It appears that about four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Montgomery, one of the well-to-do farmers of that section of the county, and his son, a boy of about twelve, were in the field at work, when they discovered a fire coming from the west, and they stopped their work to keep the fire from the hedge, when the wind suddenly changed to the north, blowing very hard and and cold, and bearing before it a second fire, which came with the fleetness of a horse. It seems there were two fields near, on either side, and, seeing their danger, the boy started to one field and the father to the other. The boy was caught in the flames and fell to the ground instantly. A neighbor by the name of Isaac Pfaff, who was passing near on a mule, galloped up to Mr. Montgomery and induced him to mount the mule behind him and ride to the field. Mr. Montgomery mounted, but, seeing his boy fall, lost all presence of mind and threw his arms around Mr. Pfaff, catching the bridle reins and holding the mule still while they were enveloped in the flames. Both men dropped to the ground, and the fire passed over them. The mule ran a short distance and fell dead. The two men arose to their feet, and the wind and the fire took their clothing from them as they walked to the nearest field about one hundred yards distant. Mr. Pfaff's feet were so badly burned that his boots fell from him as he walked. A Mr. Manning came to them from the nearest house with a couple of quilts, which he wrapped about the two men and carried them to the house. He then carried the dead boy to the house. Both men were perfectly rational, and conversed freely with those around them up to within a few hours of their death. Mr. Montgomery lived about two hours, and Mr. Pfaff lived until about eleven o'clock that night. Mr. Montgomery leaves a wife and seven children, most of whom are grown; Mr. Pfaff leaves a wife and one child, having buried two children quite recently, one just a day previous to losing his own life while attempting to save that of another. Both were well-to-do and highly-respected farmers. Mr. Montgomery was about forty-five or fifty years of age, and Pfaff about thirty. The fire burned one or two horses, several head of hogs, a cow, two thousand bushels of corn and considerable other grain belonging to Mr. Montgomery, and his stable and house, with everything in them, the family barely escaping with their lives

Romance of the Sword.

The custom of naming swords was not peculiar to the Celtic races, or to comparatively modern times, but prevailed among the earliest nations of antiquity. The sword of Julius Cæser, for instance, was known as Crocea Mors, or the red death. The champions or heroes of the Cimbri, according to Plutarch, as quoted in Mallet's Northern Antiquities, "took particular care to procure very keen swords, which they inscribed with mysterious characters, and called by such names as might inspire terror." And they not only named their swords, but their banners; the banner of Harold Hardrada was called the Land Ravager; and to this day the green flag of Ireland is celebrated as the Sunburst of Erin. We have no modern epithets to describe the sword, and such names as we have for our banners are prosaic enough. What can be more commonplace than the name of the flag of Great Britain—the Union Jack? The star-spangled banner of the United States takes a less vulgar appellation, but spangled is a poor word, and excites no particular enthusiasm. And all the better. To be fond of implements and emblems of slaughter, and to talk of them affectionately, is to be fond of using them: and it is, as far as it goes, a hopeful sign that the weapons of modern warfare are not considered to have any romance or poetry about them, but are held at best to be the necessary evils of our expanding but still imperfect civilization, and leads men to think of the time so long in coming, but which all of us hope will come at last, "when swords will be turned into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks."—*All the Year Round.*

A Singing Book.

Another curious phenomena of sound is the singing book, now a philosophical toy. Thanks to M. Pollard, navy engineer of Cherbourg, it is within every intelligent person's reach. You place a small book on the table, the floor or a chimney-piece, and presently it distinctly emits songs, sacred and profane, or duets by a piano, or harp and violin solos. The book is composed of ordinary paper, leaves of the latter, alternating with some of tin. The metal leaves are united, the last two with an electric current, forming thus a condenser. The top and bottom sides of the volume communicate with an electric wire running along the wall, but concealed, and terminating in a pile in another room., where the speaker or the singer, etc., "deposits" the sounds of his voice in a wooden mouthpiece containing a metal plate and a stylus, which, touching a spring, sets free the electric currents and transmits the sound to the book, where it is repeated—a phenomenon not yet capable of being satisfactorily explained. —*Paris Letter.*

A Story of Carlyle.

We all know he is a worker; but not all men know to how severe a test his industry, patience and courage were once put. He lent his manuscript of the French Revolution to the late Mr. Mill, who in turn lent it to Mrs. Taylor. She, through some unaccountable carelessness, allowed it to drop from her hand to the floor (the lady cannot have slept over the most glowing and picturesque of narratives) without picking it up, and the next morning a housemaid duly lighted the fire with the priceless leaves. Mill went to recount the mishap to his friend, and looked so thoroughly miserable that Carlyle, so far from uttering a syllable of reproach, was at much pains to console him. But the loss was a real calamity, for Carlyle had kept no copy, and the rewriting of the work he has described as "anguish." It was accomplished in six months.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Herr Krupp, the famous German gun maker, has just eclipsed all his former efforts by constructing a new steel cannon, which is the largest piece of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs seventy-two tons, is thirty-two feet long, and has a caliber of twenty-one and three-fourth inches, while that of the English eighty-ton guns has only eighteen inches. The charge for this monster gun is to be 385 lbs. of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell weighing 1,660 pounds and having a bursting charge of twenty-two pounds of powder. The force of the shot on leaving the gun is estimated at 31,000 foot-tons, and it is calculated that when pointed at an angle of forty-three degrees with the horizon the gun will throw its projectile a distance of fifteen miles.

The last circular of the Illinois State board of agriculture gives the following table, which is of interest. The shrinkage of values of farm crops of late years, owing to the depression of business and large yield of some of the leading staples, was proportionately better in 1878 than most articles of merchandise, as may be seen by a comparison of the average prices for the State the past three years:

Article.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Corn, per bushel	$ .30	$ .30	$ .22
Winter wheat, per bus'l	1.01	1.19	.79
Spring wheat, per bus'l	.92	.95	.68
Oats, per bushel	.30	.23	.17
Rye, per bushel	.56	.52	.41
Barley, per bushel	.53	.47	.56
Buckwheat, per bushel		.75	1.33
Potatoes, per bushel	.58	.45	.47
Winter apples, per bus'l	.44	.80	.65
Hay, per ton	6.25	6.35	4.33
Beef cattle, gross	3.47	3.37	2.95
Fat hogs, gross	4.09	4.23	2.80

The discovery of petroleum has saved many a penny to the poor by bringing light to their houses at a low price. But in some of the towns of the petroleum districts, the new discovery is also made to serve as fuel. In East Livonia, Ohio, the gas wells seem to hold an inexhaustible supply. An extensive system of piping carries the gas into the houses, where, in stoves properly constructed, it does all the cooking and warming. Many families in the place use no other fuel than this gas. They find it adequate for all their needs. In the street lamps it is allowed to burn by day as well as by night, because it costs more to turn it off than to consume it. Great pottery manufactures are carried on in the town, the gas supplying all the heat. As the wells have been in use twenty years without any sign of exhaustion, the people feel no anxiety about their future supply. East Livonia is a good place to emigrate to when gas bills grow burdensome.

A mound similar to those so common in the Western States was recently found and opened in Japan, and scientific examination of its contents affords ground for a very strong argument that cannibalism was practiced, perhaps habitually by some of the ancient inhabitants of that country. That the Omori mound was not a tomb was sufficiently shown by the fact that the skeletons found in it were never complete, and that the bones lay about in disorder, and in no relation to each other, whereas the bones of buried bodies would be found approximately in some position possible in life. Moreover, the human bones were found among those of other animals, and, like them, were broken into lengths convenient for cooking and eating, and were deeply scratched in those portions, such as the joints, from which the eater would find most difficulty in removing the flesh. The discovery is a curious one, as it is the first indication of cannibalism among a people whose characteristics as at present known strongly negative the practice by them of so horrible a custom. But similar evidence was held by archæologists sufficient to prove the former existence of cannibals in North America.

How to Clean Carpets.

If the carpet is to be taken up and beaten, the job had better be intrusted to some man who makes it his business. If this cannot be done, lay it on the grass or hang it on a clothesline and beat it on the wrong side with canes, taking care that the canes have no sharp points; then spread the carpet out and sweep well on the right side. There is more art in sweeping a carpet than a novice is apt to suppose. An old broom should never be used, and a new one should be kept especially for the carpets. With Brussels and velvet carpeting there are two ways to the pile—just as in velvet—and they should always be swept with the pile. If a carpet is swept against the grain, it soon looks rough and scratched up. After being swept and laid down on the floor, the carpet should be wiped. Have two pails, one of clean soapsuds, the other with lukewarm water, a clean flannel cloth and two coarse, clean towels. Take the carpet by breadths, wring the flannel out of the lukewarm water and hold it so that you can turn and use it up and down three or four times on the same place. Rub both with and against the grain as hard as if you were scrubbing the floor, then throw the flannel into your soapsuds and rub the carpet dry with one of your dry towels. If you leave the carpet wet, the dust will stick to it and it will smell sour and musty. Wash your flannel clean in the soapsuds, wring it out of the warm water and proceed as before. If the carpet is very dirty or has much green in it, use fresh oxgall in the lukewarm water, in the proportion of a quart of gall to three quarts of water, and rub the carpet dry, as already directed. This rubbing a carpet raises the pile and freshens the colors.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Friendship.

What is it? Do smiles, words of cheer and kind actions constitute it? Are those who never upbraid, but meet all our deeds with words of praise, who flatter us on every possible occasion, to be considered true friends? Their attentions may be pleasant to our vanity and conceit, and keep us in the best of humor with ourselves, and we may think their company very desirable, yet they will not do to put faith in, for their amiable behavior is often the cloak for self-interest. The person who will tell us our faults—kindly, of course—who will try to teach us to see ourselves as others see us, who will show by acts rather than words that he kindly regards us, is more worthy of trust than one who agrees with all our sentiments, right or wrong, and who is equally ready to coincide with some one else, even if the subject should happen to be our short-comings. Give me the friend who has the same love for me always, who is ready to "speak up" for me in the midst of enemies, and repeat what he considers my virtues as an offset to the failings they may rehearse, and who will hold fast to his faith in my truth and goodness in spite of defamation. Such friends may be scarce, but when found, are priceless treasures.—*National Baptist.*

A Chance Accepted.

Here's a chance for some enterprising paragrapher who wants to get up a poetical paragraph. All you have to do is to fill up the blanks; we'll furnish the rhymes:

———————————gear
——————————risky
————————————beer
——————————————whisky
—————————temp'rance cause
———————————three hurrahs.
—"Keokuk Constitution."

We are not enterprising, but can fill this out for you just as well as not, on the condition that you will not sue us for libel:

The "Constitution's" out of——
Its habits are so very——
Its paragrapher will take——
Whenever he can get no——
He advocates the——
And then for gin gives——
—"Rome Sentinel."

A Frightful Scene.

During an exhibition of some wild beasts recently, at the theater in a small town in Thuringia, Germany, a frightful scene occurred. A leopard was not nearly so submissive to the tamer as usual, and dashed wildly about the cage. Suddenly two of the bars gave way, and the animal sprang with a tremendous bound among the spectators in the pit. The terrified peple rushed pell-mell to the door, but the beast attacked the hindermost of them with his teeth and claws, and in four minutes had killed a woman and a child, and fearfully lacerated four other persons about the face and neck. The moment the leopard escaped from its cage the beast tamer and his assistants hurried after it, armed with spears, but were unable to overcome it until it dropped dead from its wounds. On examining the broken bars of the cage, it was discovered that they had been filed. An attendant, lately dismissed for drunkenness, was arrested on suspicion of being the author of this atrocious deed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

During March the Philadelphia mint coined 1,745,520 pieces of the value of $2,031,386.

The recent storm throughout New England was the severest of the season, and did considerable damage to shipping along the coast.

Forty failures were reported in New York city in March, with total liabilities amounting to $480,449 and assets aggregating $211,754. In the preceding month there were forty-eight failures, with $430,000 in liabilities. In March of last year the number of failures was eighty-five and the liabilities $8,480,000.

Rowell, the little Englishman, who won the champion belt at the recent walking match in Gilmore's Garden, New York, has sailed for England, taking along the trophy and $20,000 in cash as his share of the spoils of the pedestrian mania.

From all along the coast, from Portland, Me., to Hatteras, come stories of the wrecks and disasters caused by the recent heavy storm. The steamer Franconia, on her passage from New York to Portland, saw four vessels ashore in one locality and passed five other vessels dismasted or otherwise damaged. New Bedford sends reports of eleven vessels ashore, four sunk, four seriously damaged in various ways and the loss of one life. Nantucket reports seven vessels ashore, two sunk, two damaged and the loss of five lives. A schooner from New York went ashore on Luckernuck Shoal, near Vineyard Haven, and is a total wreck. The signal officers at Hatteras report the loss of a small craft commanded by a colored man, having on board two male and two female passengers. Almost all vessels reported lost are schooners.

Out of the eighteen women who started on a six days' walk in Gilmore's Garden, New York, for a championship belt and money prizes, only five were on the track when the match ended, one by one having dropped off exhausted. The exhibition attracted little attention and was a failure. The sight of a number of weary women dragging themselves slowly and painfully around a track was a painful one, and was characterized as cruel by the city press. The score at the end stood: Von Berg, 372 miles 1 lap; Kilbury, 351.5; Wallace, 336.6; Von Klamasch, 300, and Tobias, 292 miles and 5 laps.

Almost complete returns from the election in Rhode Island give Van Zandt (Republican), for governor, 9,718 votes; Seger (Democrat), 5,515 votes; Hill (Greenback), and scattering, 402 votes. Last year Van Zandt's majority was 3,237. The General Assembly stands: Senate—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 8; no choice, 2. House—Republicans, 52; Democrats, 15; no choice, 4.

It has just been made public that Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was offered the position of United States minister to Germany, as successor of the late Bayard Taylor, last December. A letter from Secretary Evarts, offering the mission to Mr. Reid, and the latter's declination, have been published.

Five large buildings in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire and twelve more damaged, entailing a total loss of $750,000. One man was killed and two others were seriously injured by a falling wall.

The Hartford city election resulted in the success of the Republican candidates for city auditor and marshal, and the Democratic candidates for city clerk and treasurer. The Republicans retain control of the common council by a majority of two.

The strikes among the miners on the Monongahela river, the Pan-Handle railroad and in the coke regions of Southwestern Pennsylvania are now over and work has been generally resumed. The strikes have resulted in an advance except in the coke regions, where a demand for an advance was withdrawn.

Western and Southern States.

Six miles north of Decatur, Ill., a wagon containing a man named Robinson, his two daughters and Mrs. Jones Nye was struck by lightning. Robinson and his daughter Kate, aged sixteen years, were instantly killed. Mrs. Nye was thrown to the ground unconscious.

Governor Marks, of Tennessee, has signed the bill providing for the settlement of the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest.

Fourteen moonshiners have been captured and a number of illicit whisky stills destroyed in Eastern Kentucky by revenue officers.

Destructive prairie fires in portions of Iowa and Dakota are reported. A merchant from Eden from his store door counted thirteen farm houses in flames at once, and he says that more than forty farmers in that vicinity have lost everything—houses, barns, seed grain, etc. The fire traveled with such rapidity that people were unable to save anything. Several persons were burned to death.

As an express train on the Grand Trunk railroad was passing a point two miles east of Smith's Creek, Mich., in the night, it was thrown from the track. The engine and the three forward cars were wrecked. Ben Waters, the engineer, Jerry McGuire, the fireman, and Robert Wilson, a brakeman, were killed, and several other persons were injured in different degrees of severity. The disaster was caused by train wreckers, who removed a rail. They were traced by their footprints in the mud and their tools were found a short distance from the scene of the catastrophe. Two men formerly employed on the railroad were arrested on suspicion.

A St. Louis dispatch says the famous stallion Woodford Mambrino, that made such a fine record last season, is dead.

Tudor, the man who states that he has undertaken to travel from New York to Patagonia on horseback, arrived recently at Nashville, Tenn.

In the Chicago city election the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 6,000. Carter H. Harrison, ex-member of Congress, was the nominee on the Democratic - Greenback ticket, Dr. Ernest Schmidt, an old Republican, on the Socialists' ticket, and A. M. Wright on the Republicans.' In Milwaukee the Republicans elect a majority of the city council and seven out of thirteen supervisors.

Dispatches from Mississippi and Louisiana report a large emigration of colored people from those States to Kansas. Thousands of colored people have arrived in St. Louis, where they were quartered in the basements of the colored churches, and otherwise provided for by their race.

Walter Watson was hanged at Newport, Ind., for the murder of Ezra Compton last January. The condemned man died with the exclamation, "May the Lord have mercy on my soul!" on his lips.

The death is announced of Judge James A. Stewart, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, at Cambridge, Md., aged 71 years.

Two firemen and another man were killed and property valued at over $400,000 was destroyed by a fire in St. Louis.

A few days ago Captain Paul Boyton reached the mouth of the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., on his swim in his rubber suit from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans, La. The remainder of his aquatic journey will be made down the Mississippi.

A new call has been published for the sixth national reunion of the Blue and the Gray (Union and Confederate soldiers) in Cambridge, Ohio, August 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Simon Severns and W. C. Hughes were killed by the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill near Lima, Ohio.

From Washington.

The latest debt statement issued shows the following:

Increase of debt for March	$ 892,724.17
Debt less cash in the treasury	2,027,100,265.83
Cash in the treasury	420,787,458.29
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1878	8,686,575.99
Gold certificates	16,304,700.00
Silver certificates	2,326,530.00
Currency certificates	27,680,000.00
Refunding certificates	53,070.00
Legal-tenders outstanding	346,681,016.00
Fractional currency outstanding	15,925,662.14
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency	8,458,991.00
Called bonds not matured for which four per cent. bonds have been issued	208,447,700.00

The jury in the case of Mrs. Oliver against ex-Senator Cameron, for breach of promise, returned a verdict for the defendant. The trial occupied thirteen days, Mr. Cameron's counsel being General Benjamin F. Butler.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Francis A. Walker as director of the national census of 1880.

The nominations of President White, of Cornell university, as minister to Germany, and of Cornelius A. Logan as minister resident in Central America, have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Greenback members of the House have held another caucus. Those present were Jones, of Texas, who presided; Lowe, of Alabama, Forsyth, of Illinois, Gillett and Weaver, of Iowa, Yocum, of Pennsylvania, Ford, of Missouri, Murch and Ladd, of Maine, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. De La Matyr, Barlow and Wright were not present, but sent word that they would abide by the decision of the caucus. A resolution was passed that the Greenback members of the House sustain a motion to strike out of the appropriation bills those portions known as "political legislation."

The President has nominated David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Utah. Corbin was the Republican contestant for the seat now occupied by Senator M. C. Butler.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the ninety-fourth call for the redemption of $10,000,000 in 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867, principal and interest to be paid on and after the 3d day of July next.

Among recent confirmations by the Senate are the nominations of Clarence King, of New York, as director of the geological survey, and Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, as supervising surgeon of the United States marine hospital service.

The four per cent. loan has been closed. On the last day the subscriptions, amounted to $59,502,750, of which $40,000,000 were subscribed by the New York Bank of Commerce. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued calls for the balance of the 5-20s of 1867 and the whole of the 5-20s of 1868. This closes the whole of the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to the sum of $59,565,700. The aggregate calls, including these, since January 1 amount to $349,565,700, making an annual saving of interest of $6,991,314. No further subscriptions will be received for the four per cent. bonds, except for the $10 certificates, until further notice.

In 1873 Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the national military cemeteries. This law has been carried out. At the instance of the War Department Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster - General and give regiment, company and date of death, if known. Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that at least one year's residence on homestead land is necessary to obtain a patent.

Foreign News.

News has been received in London from Jellalabad, that a squadron of the Tenth Hussars, while crossing the river near that town, were carried away by the swift current and sixty of the troops were drowned. This squadron was a portion of a small force which was being sent as the advanced guard of the projected expedition for the capture of Cabul, the chief city of Afghanistan.

A dispatch from Lahore says the British force under Captain Gough has defeated a body of 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss is three officers and three men killed and thirty-one wounded.

The English government has protested against the seizure of the African island Matacong by France. England claims possession since 1826, and France asserts that the island was ceded to her in 1878.

A fire broke out at midnight in the center of the town of Miragoane, Hayti, and in less than three hours there was nothing left of the place out ruins and rubbish.

Lord Chelmsford has sent a dispatch to England stating that King Cetywayo says his forces were attacked without warning at Rorke's Drift, South Africa, while on their way peacefully to the British camp. The Zulu king declares that he desires peace. His army has dispersed, and the Zulu general who permitted the battle to proceed is now in disgrace.

Peru and Bolivia have made an alliance and declared war against Chili.

A letter to Gordon Pasha, Governor-General of Northern Egypt, from one of his officers sent to break up the slave depots in Kordofan, reports an engagement with Suleiman, one of the chief slave - traders, and owner of twenty-five depots in which it is said the women alone, waiting importation into Egypt, number ten thousand. The Egyptian forces numbered 3,000, and Suleiman, with 11,000 men, attacked their intrenchments. After many assaults, in which the Arabs, under the personal lead of Suleiman, fought with desperate courage, the attack was completely defeated, and the assailants fled in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead on the field. The Egyptians lost twenty men.

Mr. Isaac Fletcher, a member of the British Parliament, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a pistol. The act is believed to have been due to pecuniary embarrassments.

The great English aquatic event—the annual eight-oared boat race on the Thames between crews representing Cambridge and Oxford universities—was won easily this year by Cambridge. The four miles were made by the winning crew in twenty-one minutes and eighteen seconds.

The Khedive of Egypt has dismissed his English and French ministers and formed a cabinet of his own subjects.

Professor Goering, a German author of note, engaged on a work entitled "Critical Philosophy," has committed suicide at Eesnach. The act was the result of overstudy.

Edwin Clark, a London contractor and civil engineer, has failed for $3,680,000.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Gordon having appeared for the first time this session, the modified oath of office was administered to him, and he resumed his seat. . . . The Senate resumed consideration of the bill making an appropriation of $200,000 for the construction of a steel vessel, to be used for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes coming from ports supposed to be infected with yellow fever or other contagious diseases. Mr. Harris offered a substitute to meet the objection of Senators to the general bill, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to contract for the purchase or construction of a vessel provided with refrigerating apparatus for the purpose named, or arrange with the navy department for the use of a vessel. If the construction of a vessel shall be recommended by the national board of health, the work shall be done under an officer of the State engineering bureau of the navy department. Two hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to carry the act into effect. The bill was passed. Adjourned.

After the introduction of several bills and resolutions, Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the action of the last House and the alleged plan of the present Congress in regard to appropriation bills unconstitutional came up, and was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 20—a strict party vote. . . . Mr. Saulsbury, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported adversely on the credentials of Charles H. Bell as senator from New Hampshire, and Mr. Hoar presented the views of the minority in favor of admitting Mr. Bell. Executive session and then adjournment.

Mr. Paddock introduced a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives as a commission to devise a plan for the reconstruction of the Department of Agriculture, with a view of extending its jurisdiction and increasing its efficiency, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at the next session of Congress. Mr. Paddock also introduced a bill to establish a national board of agriculture; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Adjourned, after an executive session.

The debate on the Army bill was closed with speeches by Messrs. Singleton, Hawley, Tucker and Garfield, and by a number of Greenback members—Messrs. Weaver, De La Matyr, Jones and Wright. The most striking address which came from the Greenbackers was that made by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa. The burden of his remarks was a protest against the introduction of sectional issues into Congress at the time when, as he said, the country is suffering for the want of legislation to relieve it from its financial distress. He berated both parties for neglecting what he considered the weightier matter, and warned them of their approaching overthrow unless they should turn from their sectional disputes and give their attention to financial issues. He said that he favored the repeal of the sections of law authorizing the use of United States troops to preserve the peace at the polls and requiring jurors to take the iron-clad oath; but he was in favor of retaining those sections providing for the appointment of United States supervisors, with certain modifications. He also believed that a constitutional amendment should be adopted, giving to the President power to veto any portion of a bill which he would not approve, while signing the remainder.

The clerk of the House of Representatives appeared in the Senate and announced the passage by the House of the Army Appropriation bill, asking the concurrence of the Senate therein; referred to the Committee on Appropriations . . . . Among the bills introduced was one transferring the management and control of the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department . . . . On motion of Mr. Cockrell it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate any and all reports made to him by the Quartermaster-General of the Army about the month of October, 1878, and prior and subsequent to that date, of any discrimination made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in favor of private shippers against the United States, and all correspondence relating thereto . . . . The Senate took up the reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that the Hon. Charles H. Bell is not entitled to a seat as a Senator by virtue of the appointment by the executive of New Hampshire. After discussion the matter went over. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Atkins reported the legislative appropriation bill. It appropriates between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000. Under the judicial head it contains a provision repealing the last clause of section 800 of the revised statutes, which applies to the State of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, and providing that all jurors, grand and petit, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of the court and a commissioner, to be appointed by the judge, which commissioner shall be a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the clerk shall belong. It also repeals sections 2,016, 2018 and 2,020, and all the succeeding sections down to and including 2,027, and also section 5,522. It also strikes out of section 2,019 the words "for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots," and strikes out of section 2,028 the words "or a deputy marshal," and the words "city, town, county, parish." It also repeals section 2,031, except such part of it as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections. It repeals all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections and special or deputy marshals of elections. The bill was ordered printed, and referred to the committee of the whole . . . . In committee of the whole consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed. The discussion of the clause forbidding the military at the polls was participated in by Messrs. Muldrow, Chalmers and Hurd on the Democratic side, and by Messrs. Belford, Conger and Frye on the Republican. Adjourned.

An effort was made by Mr. Sparks to have a time fixed for closing the debate on the army appropriation bill. Suggestions were made to have a night session, to restrict speeches to fifteen minutes each, and to close the debate the next day. Objections was made to all these propositions, Mr. Conger stating that a number of gentlemen on both sides had given notice of their desire to speak; also that many had prepared speeches, and would not like to be restricted to fifteen minutes; and also, that few members would be present at the night session. On both sides it was declared that there was no desire to shut off debate; and the speaker gave it as his experience that an unlimited debate was the shortest debate. Finally, on motion of Mr. Dunnell, all general debate was ordered closed on the following Friday, leaving the five-minute debate still open. The debate was then continued by Messrs. Townshend, Lounsbury, Phister, Herbert and Bockner, Democrats, and Messrs. Williams, Calkins and White, Republicans. Adjourned.

Mr. Conger suggested to his friends on the other side that they should agree to strike out the sections forbidding the use of military at the polls, and then so far as the committee could recommend to the House, should recommend the passage of a bill repealing entirely the two sections of the statutes. He thought he was authorized to say that, if on the committee rising and recommending to the House the introduction of a separate bill repealing those two sections of the Revised Statutes, so far as his side of the House was concerned it could be passed without debate and without delay, leaving the Army Appropriation bill without any objectionable feature upon it. All debate was then closed and voting on the amendments proceeded with. Mr. Brewer submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill shall in any way limit the right or power of the civil officers of the government to keep the peace at the polls at such time as is prescribed for the election of members of Congress. Rejected — 117 to 136. Mr. Conger moved to substitute for section 6 the following: "That sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby repealed." Rejected — 109 to 136. Mr. Lapham moved to amend by providing that any person who shall appear at the polls at the election of members of Congress with a deadly weapon shall be subject to the penalty provided in the bill. Rejected—41 to 130. Mr. Caswell moved to strike out the portion of the section providing for penalties; rejected. The question then recurred on the motion made by Mr. Lowe to strike out the whole of section 6. Rejected—122 to 135. The committee then rose and reported the bill. The other amendments to the bill, which were all unimportant, were agreed to without division. The bill was then passed—yeas, 148; nays, 122—a strict party vote, ten Greenbackers voting for the bill and two against it. Adjourned.

The Fitz-John Porter Case.

The official report of the board of inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case has been approved by the President and the Secretary of War, and the general will now be restored to his old rank and position in the army. The report of the board, which consisted of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, gives a narrative of the events which gave rise to the charges against General Porter, omitting unessential details and limiting themselves to a plain statement of essential facts established by positive proof. Concerning the charge of which General Porter was found guilty—not having moved his command on the night of August 27, 1862, in obedience to an order from General Pope—the board report that it was a manifest physical impossibility to march over that road that night; that nothing would have been gained by the attempt, and that it would have been wiser if General Porter had delayed the attempt still longer than he did; that he exercised the very ordinary discretion of a corps commander, and that it was his plain duty to so exercise it. The report closes as follows: "General Porter was, in effect, condemned for not having taken any part in his own battle. Such was the error upon which General Porter was pronounced guilty of the most shameful crime known among soldiers. We believe not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he. The evidence of bad animus in Porter's case ceases to be material in view of the evidence of his soldierly and faithful conduct. But it is our duty to say that the indiscreet and unkind terms in which General Porter expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander (General Pope) cannot be defended, and to that indiscretion was due in very great measure the misrepresentation of both his motives and his conduct and his consequent condemnation. Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance with the President's order, that in our opinion justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter and to restore him to the position of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service."

Madame Patterson Bonaparte.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon, died in Baltimore, aged 94 years. Her life was uncommonly eventful. She was the belle of Baltimore in 1803, the date of her marriage to Jerome Bonaparte, who was then a young lieutenant in the French navy. Napoleon Bonaparte was at that time First Consul of France, and refused to sanction his brother's marriage. The young couple sailed for Europe, and the husband disembarked at Lisbon, but his bride was not permitted to land, orders to that effect having been given by Napoleon, who had been crowned Emperor of France. Left friendless in a strange land, Madame Bonaparte made her way to England, where she soon after gave birth to a son, whom she named Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Her husband gave way to the imperious will of his brother and repudiated his American wife. Napoleon offered to settle upon "Miss Patterson" $12,000 a year if she would relinquish her claim to the name of Bonaparte. Jerome's "Memoires" say that this pension was accepted and paid regularly up to 1815, the year of Napoleon's downfall. Jerome Bonaparte weakly yielded to all the emperor's designs, was made an admiral in the navy and Prince of the Empire, and when, in April, 1807, he was made King of Westphalia, and the emperor directed that he should marry Princess Frederica Catharina, he consented. Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore after Jerome's second marriage, a disappointed woman, and gave up her life to securing recognition for her son. In this she was unsuccessful. Her husband died in 1860 and her son in 1870, leaving two sons, one of whom is a colonel in the French army and the other an attorney in Baltimore.

Madame Bonaparte left an estate valued at over $1,500,000.

To Make a Place Prosperous.

There can hardly be a greater sign of prosperity in a community than a disposition to assist one another—lift a little when a neighbor's wheel gets stuck in the mud. We know of a place where a man's barn, with all its winter stores of grain and hay, was consumed by fire in the night. Immediately all of the men of the country side mustered and hauled up timber for a new barn, and then a big raising came off. After that the sound of twenty hammers was heard until the whole was shingled and sided. But their deeds of kindness was not done yet; and one after another they offered to take a head or two of his stock and winter them for him, thus greatly reducing his loss and assuring his heart of the more durable riches of brotherly love and neighborly good-will. None can compute in money the value of one such example of liberality in the community, especially in its influence on the young. And when this spirit prevails there is sure to be progress in a place, even if all the improvements are in their infancy. People will come and settle in a place that bears such a name. Now, if you desire to see your place growing in popularity, do all you can to show yourself a good neighbor, especially to those who need a little extra help. If a man starts a tin shop or a blacksmith shop in your place don't harness up and drive off five miles to buy your pans and get your horse shod, just because you have been in the habit of doing it. Patronize the new comer when you want anything in his line. Speak encouragingly to him and well of him to your neighbors. Little words of approval or censure go a long way; when once you have spoken them you cannot recall them. Help the sick, especially when they are poor, for poverty and illness are indeed a heavy burden. Perform all acts of loving charity which fall day by day in your path, remembering Who it has said, "Ye shall in no wise lose your reward."—*Country Gentleman.*

Bishop Colenso has issued a form of prayer to be used during the Zulu war, in South Africa, in which occurs this passage: "Watch over, we beseech Thee, all near and dear to us, and all our fellowmen, whether white or black, engaged in his deadly struggle."

If you find a burglar on your premises, under the sofa, don't trouble him. He is already under a rest

A prescription warranted to make any sick woman re-"cover"—A new dress.

A New York correspondent says: I was talking with a gentleman the other day who has spent nearly thirty years at a hotel in New York, hale, hearty, vigorous—outliving by a decade his associates in hotel life. "Yes," he said, "I have outlived all my companions. Most of them were younger than myself, and gave promise of a much longer life. Their style of living ruined them. The bill of fare was large and generous. They paid for what was in it, why not eat? They began with soup and ended with nuts and raisins. Their diet palled on their palates. Vigorous condiments were added to give their food relish. Copious draughts of liquor were enjoyed. They lived a fast life, and had a fast life's reward. My style of living is entirely different. I regarded the hotel as my home, where I was to live for years. The spread was affluent, but my living was simple. I changed my soup daily. I confined myself to one kind of meat, and changed it every day. The dessert was varied enough to give me seven new courses a week. Sometimes I had coffee, sometimes tea, sometimes milk, and then occasionally water. My associates were always ailing, always in need of the doctor. The hotel's physician made me a friendly call occasionally; I have not sent for him in twenty-five years. I have seen many a man eat himself out of house and home. I have followed many an associate to the grave who died from over-eating and a bad digestion. I am here, hale and hearty, with a decade longer to live."

Food ill Digested

Imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard mortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverished circulation and weak nerves experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by availing themselves of that sure resource of the sick and debilitated, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetus to the processes of digestion which insures an adequate development of the materials of blood, fiber and muscular tissue. Moreover, it soothes and strengthens overwrought or weak nerves, counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or despondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and wholesome appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age, and of delicate female constitutions, are greatly relieved by it; and it is a reliable preventive of, and remedy for, malarial fever.

A World Wide Reputation.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, having acquired a reputation in the treatment of chronic diseases resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate themselves with him as the faculty of the World's Dispensary, the consulting department of which has since been merged with the Invalids' hotel. The organization has now been completed and incorporated under the statute enacted by the legislature of the State of New York, under the name and style of the "World's Dispensary Medical Association."

We clip the following from the Buffalo *Express:*

A branch of the "World's Dispensary Medical Association" is to be established in London, Eng., a step which the continually-increasing European business of the Dispensary has been found to warrant, and next week Dr. B. T. Bedortha will sail for the great metropolis named, to superintend the organization of the new institution. This gentleman has been for some four years associated with Dr. Pierce in a position of responsibility, and is well qualified for the duty now entrusted to him. Heretofore the foreign business of the World's Dispensary has been transacted through the agency of prominent druggists, but it has assumed such proportions as to require more direct care. Dr. Bedortha will no doubt successfully carry out his mission, being a gentleman of excellent business abilities and most pleasing address.

Perfect purity is restored to the circulation when contaminated, if Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup is taken. Scrofulous, syphilitic and mercurial disorders are completely vanquished by it, persistence in the use of the remedy being alone required to accomplish a cure. Eruptions of all kinds, sores, chronic rheumatism, gout, liver complaint and goitre yield to its remedial action, and it not only purifies the blood but vitalizes the system. Sold by all druggists.

A Word to Doubters.

There is a good old English maxim that teaches us to "believe every man honest until we know him to be a villain." American custom seems to have reversed this law and appears to make every man a villain until he has proved himself an honest man. As with people, so with things. Every article placed in our markets can lay claim to popular favor upon intrinsic merit and value alone. Continued popularity, therefore, is proof positive of intrinsic excellence. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are far more popular to-day than ever before. The people have tested them and know them to be genuine remedies for the diseases they are recommended to cure. The Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are the best alterative, tonic and cathartic remedies that can be used in chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. The world-wide popularity of the Favorite Prescription, as a never-failing remedy for female diseases, would have alone secured to its discoverer the fame he has so richly won. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which Dr. Pierce is also proprietor, is recommended by those who have tested its virtues as a safe and reliable remedy for catarrh in its worst forms.

Judge for Yourself

By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N.Y.

Certainly one is not wise if he purchases any organ before obtaining the latest catalogue and circulars of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Co. See advertisement, and send postal card asking for them, and they will come free.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the cold, cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight Twenty-five cents a box.

"EGGS FOR HATCHING."—Read R. C. Bridgham's advertisement in this paper.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Smoke Pogue's "Sitting Bull Durham Tobacco."

Why not make up your minds, at present, what hotel you are going to stop at when you arrive in New York? The Grand Central, on Broadway, is now kept on both the American plan at $2.50 to $3, and the European plan at $1 and upward, per day. An elegant restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the hotel.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle Native	08 @	08¾
Texas and Cherokees	0[illegible] @	08½
Milch Cows	30 00 @	45 00
Hogs: Live	04 @	04¾
Dressed	05¾ @	0[illegible]
Sheep	05¾ @	0[illegible]
Lambs	06¾ @	06
Cotton: Middling	09¾ @	09¾
Flour: Western: Good to Choice	4 00 @	6 5
State: Fair to Choice	3 [illegible] @	5 5[illegible]
Wheat: No. 1 Red	1 11 @	1 1[illegible]
White State	1 14 @	1 16
Rye: State	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley: State	78 @	8[illegible]
Barley Malt	1 25 @	1 3[illegible]
Oats: Mixed Western	3[illegible] @	3[illegible]
Corn: Mixed Western Ungraded	43½ @	45
Hay, per cwt	35 @	40
Straw, per cwt	40 @	[illegible]
Hops 76's—08 @15 ....78's	0[illegible] @	15
Pork: Family Mess	[illegible] @	9 7[illegible]
Lard: City steam	[illegible] @	06.60
Fish: Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00 @	20 00
" No. 2, new	7 00 @	7 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 75 @	4 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	17 @	18
Petroleum: Crude 08½ @0[illegible] Refined		09
Wool California Fleece	[illegible] @	2[illegible]
Texas Fleece	20 @	2[illegible]
Australian Fleece	38 @	42
State XX	32 @	34
Butter State Creamery	16 @	25
Dairy	19 @	2[illegible]
Western Creamery	17 @	2[illegible]
Factory	07 @	13
Cheese: State Factory	05 @	08¾
State Skimmed	03 @	0[illegible]
Western	06 @	09
Eggs: State and Pennsylvania	11½ @	1[illegible]

BUFFALO.

Flour	4 75 @	4 [illegible]
Wheat No. 1 Milwaukee	1 14 @	1 14
Corn Mixed	38½ @	38½
Oats	27 @	27
Rye	50 @	50
Barley	70 @	75
Barley Malt	1 10 @	1 20

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour Pennsylvania Extra	[illegible] @	5 00
Wheat Red Western	1 14 @	1 14
Rye	[illegible] @	54
Corn Yellow	44 @	44½
Sail Mixed	44 @	44½
Oats Mixed	24 @	24
Petroleum Crude 0[illegible] @0[illegible] Refined,		09½
Wool Colorado	17 @	20
Texas	17 @	20

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	0[illegible] @	04¾
Sheep	03 @	04¾
Hogs	08¾ @	08¾
Flour Wisconsin and Minnesota	6 50 @	8 00
Corn Mixed	50 @	58
Oats "	31 @	32
Wool Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	34 @	38
California Spring	17 @	21

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef cattle	04½ @	04[illegible]
Sheep	04[illegible] @	04
Lambs	04 @	05
Hogs	04¾ @	04¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	6½
[illegible]	[illegible]	4½
[illegible]	4½	4

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
The voices of childhood
Ring out on the air
In sweet silvery accents,
That know naught of care;
Their glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
Over the hills and the vales
The glad story tells
Of the GREAT OFFER of the STAR PARLOR ORGAN CO., of Washington, New Jersey. Write to them. Lowest Prices ever yet offered.

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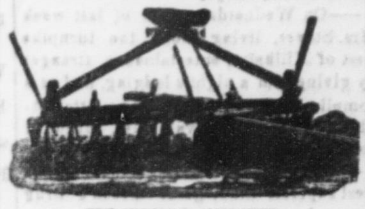

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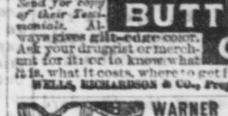

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